

LAST MONTH'S
AVERAGE DAILY SALE
424,000
No 63,606

Homosexual inquiry into Scots judges

Lord Dervaird quits after ultimatum

By Kerry Gill

Five of Scotland's 24 High Court judges have been under investigation after allegations of homosexuality, a senior legal source confirmed last night.

The revelation comes after one of them, Lord Dervaird, aged 55, resigned from the bench after allegations of homosexual behaviour were put to him shortly before Christmas by Lord Hope, the Lord President of the Court of Session, equivalent to the Lord Chief Justice in England.

The senior legal source said that Lord Dervaird, formerly Mr John Murray, QC, was advised to resign or face an inquiry, but no details of allegations against him were revealed. He declined to comment when he resigned after less than two years on the bench, but rumours soon became rife.

Various allegations that have been investigated con-

cerned four other judges, whom the source called simply judges A, B, C, and D.

There have been allegations that judges had taken part in homosexual activities with young men in a country cottage in south-west Scotland and had frequented public houses and clubs in Glasgow known to be haunts of the homosexual community.

No further resignations are expected and none will be sought. The legal source said: "If there was a judge who had a homosexual relationship of a steady nature which did not expose him to the risk of blackmail and public ridicule or give rise to the risk that his judgement would be compromised, that would not preclude him from serving on the bench."

"The Lord President is not in a position of possible moral judgement. Where a judge was in a position of possible exposure and blackmail, or a breach of confidence in relation to his performance as a judge, then this would not be acceptable. Each relationship would be judged according to the facts."

Lord President had warned him about this.

Judge B was said to have visited a disco frequented by the gay community, but had left in disgust and was not alleged to have engaged in any homosexual activity. The source said: "His reaction was such that the Lord President was satisfied that the rumours were without foundation."

No specific allegations were made against Judges C and D, but they were named to the Lord President. Judge D had shared a flat with one of the other judges concerned.

The Scottish Office declined to comment last night, and the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, rejected a request from Mr Jim Sillars, Scottish National Party MP for Glasgow Govan, for a statement in the Commons. Mr Sillars, who did not name Lord Dervaird, said he understood Scottish national newspapers had been briefed, and Scotland was being "swept with rumours" on the issue.

Lord Dervaird was appointed a judge on January 29, 1988 to replace Lord Jauncey who was made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

As Mr Murray, he was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1962 and took silk in 1974. Lord Dervaird, a married man, was chairman of the Scottish Lawyers' European Group from 1975 to 1978 and from 1978 was chairman of the Scottish Council of Law Reporting.

He has also been a member of the Scottish Law Commission and vice-president of the Agricultural Law Association of the UK. From 1979 to 1985, he was chairman of that body.

He also denied another allegation that he had visited a Glasgow disco with people suspected of being homosexual. A third allegation that the judge might know of a country cottage where criminal conduct had taken place with boys was investigated after the Lord Advocate contacted the area police. The Crown Office also checked, but the rumour was found to be without any foundation.

Lord Hope spoke to Judge A on a number of occasions and the judge strenuously denied that he was involved in any activity of an improper nature, the source said.

Rumours were also circulating concerning Judge B, but there were no specific allegations other than that his name was being mentioned in a homosexual context. The



Lord Dervaird: Challenged by Lord President.

Marsh questioned on Warren shooting



Boxer is held at airport

By Michael Horsnell

Terry Marsh, the former world boxing champion, was being questioned last night in connection with the attempted murder of Frank Warren, his former manager, who survived a point-blank shooting in London seven weeks ago.

Mr Marsh, aged 31, was held at Hackney police station in east London all day after being arrested at Gatwick airport in an operation involving men from the Metropolitan and Sussex forces.

He was questioned by Det Supt Jeff Rees, senior officer of a special squad whose inquiries have included investigations within the boxing fraternity.

Mr Nigel Benn, the leading British middleweight boxer and a close friend of the arrested man, also went to Hackney police station but police said that only Mr Marsh was being questioned about the attempted murder.

Police stopped Mr Marsh as he stepped from a Continental Airlines flight from Newark, New Jersey. The former fireman from Basildon, Essex, was returning from Atlantic City where he had watched Mr Benn box on Monday.

Mr Warren, aged 37, a millionaire promoter, who was Mr Marsh's manager when he became world light welterweight champion until he was forced to quit boxing with epilepsy in 1987, was shot when he arrived in his chauffeur-driven Bentley at a boxing promotion in Barking. Although hit in the chest and wounded, he has made a remarkable recovery.

Mr Marsh, a boxing promoter and manager in his own right now, denies involvement in the shooting.



Frank Warren (top, right) aiming the camera at Terry Marsh and (above left) showing his brother where the bullet struck his chest; and the moment when Marsh won the world light welterweight championship in 1987.

Soviet troops told they can fire on militants

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

The Soviet military authorities yesterday gave permission to their forces to fire on warring Azerbaijanis and Armenians after troops came under threat and military depots were raided.

The announcement on the nightly news bulletin said that Soviet army, interior ministry and KGB troops had shown "maximum restraint" in attempting to restore order.

"But as these situations have become unbearable, the leadership of the defence ministry, interior ministry and KGB have given instructions to their personnel to use their weapons in strict accordance with military rules and applicable laws," it said.

The announcement came as

the death toll rose to 60, with four more badly-burnt bodies of Armenians being discovered in Baku. The Soviet Ministry of the Interior said 169 Armenian and Azerbaijani homes had been raided or set on fire since the clashes started, and police and troops had arrested 75 people.

Soviet correspondents painted a gruesome picture of Armenians being stabbed, clubbed, beaten to death with iron rods and thrown from windows in Baku.

In Armenia, gangs raided 13 military guard posts for arms. There were also raids on Interior Ministry district offices, a police post and on the Ministry of Communication.

In Azerbaijan, the Popular

Ford talks break down

By Kevin Eason

Ford, Britain's biggest car company, faced a crippling national strike after the company refused last night to increase substantially its 10.2 per cent pay offer to 32,000 manual workers.

Talks broke down after five hours with union negotiators recommending that the entire assembly line workforce took all-out strike action over the two-year pay deal.

Despite the pressure of huge

disruption caused by unofficial walkouts timed to coincide with the talks yesterday, Ford managers refused

to offer large increases over the 10.2% tabled last week which drew widespread criticism from government ministers.

Continued on page 22, col 3

SCHOOL FEES FROM £15 A WEEK.

A SMALL SUM TO PAY FOR YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE

£15 a week doesn't buy much nowadays but with "Invest for School Fees Ltd", it could start to buy your children or grandchildren an independent education. That means an education of your choice — the most precious gift you can give to any child.

Now more than ever the savings achieved in planning as early as possible are enormous.

Call us or complete the coupon below. It commits you to nothing but it may be the start of your commitment to the kind of education and future we'd all like our children to have.



INVEST FOR SCHOOL FEES LIMITED

WILLIS FABER COMPANY

0442-217211

Post to: Invest for School Fees Ltd., The Old School House, George Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 5HJ

Name _____ TT 18/91

Address _____

Home Tel. _____ Office Tel. _____

Child/Children's Age(s) _____

Preferred method of payment _____

From Income ☐ Income & Lump Sum ☐ Lump Sum ☐

INSIDE

THE TIMES GUIDE

TO HEALTHY LIVING

At the mercy of the elements

● "Some water supplies do not come up to EC regulations, and some of the substances involved have a known health risk. But how big that risk is, no one knows." The Times Guide to Healthy Living continues with an examination of the threats posed by the environment modern man has created for himself. See page 11

● From today, The Times is expanding its coverage of science and technology. Our four-page report begins on page 31

● There was only one winner of yesterday's £4,000 Portfolio Platinum prize (see page 3). Today's chance to win £2,000 is on page 29

New-look Cook

Thomas Cook, the travel agency owned by Midland Bank, is to spend £18 million on revamping 250 of its high street outlets to encourage higher-spending travellers to book with them. Page 23

INDEX

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Home News | 2-5 |
| Overseas | 6-9 |
| Business | 23-30 |
| Sport | 39-44 |
| Arts | 18, 19 |
| Births, marriages, deaths | 15 |
| Books | 17 |
| Church news | 14 |
| Court & Social | 14 |
| Crosswords | 20, 22 |
| Diary | 12 |
| Entertainments | 20 |
| Features | 11, 12, 15 |
| Information | 29 |
| Law report | 35 |
| Leading articles | 13 |
| Letters | 13 |
| Obituary | 14 |
| On This Day | 15 |
| Parliament | 10 |
| Saturn | 4 |
| Science report | 34 |
| Special report | 36, 37 |
| Technology | 31-35 |
| TV & Radio | 21 |
| Weather | 22 |

MPs question Rover sale

Not EC concern, Young says

By Sheila Gann, Political Reporter

Lord Young of Grafton said yesterday that he withheld from the European Commission full details of the final terms on the £150 million Rover sale to British Aerospace because he did not consider it their concern.

The former Trade and Industry Secretary's statement came as he faced MPs for the first time to answer allegations that he deliberately deceived Parliament and the EC over £38 million in hidden sub-

sidies to BAE to close the sale. He also insisted that he still believed the EC would not order the repayment of the £22 million in interest which BAE admitted it had gained from

Photograph 2
Parliament 10

delaying the £150 million purchase price for more than 20 months. He said the deferred payment agreement was not "a state aid".

In his first full explanation in Parliament, Lord Young said he strongly objected to attempts to "run down" the sale and insisted there were no improprieties involved.

As he answered allegations that he deliberately deceived Parliament and the European Commission over the final terms, he retorted that the deal "was a great triumph" and accused critics of seeking to make short-term political advantage out of the affair.

Britain's way of life 'under threat'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

With the social security Bill for single-parent families now topping £3 billion a year Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday warned that Britain was reaping the harvest of the permissive 1960s with a breakdown in the family unit which represented "a new kind of threat to our whole way of life".

She linked the breakdown with the increase in child cruelty and teenage homelessness, expressed outrage at the

increase in child sexual abuse and signalled a new drive to restore moral values, insisting the permissive pendulum was beginning to swing back. The

Leading article 13
Letters 13

Prime Minister said in her inaugural George Thomas Lecture under the auspices of the National Children's Home that one in five children now

Continued on page 22, col 7

Thatcher 'fizzing with fury' over student loans

By Sam Kiley
Higher Education Reporter

The Prime Minister threatened "retribution" against the leading commercial banks after they pulled out of the Government's student loans scheme, according to a confidential memorandum leaked to the Labour Party. She was "fizzing with fury".

She ordered Mr John MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to deliver a threat of revenge to the representative of the chairmen of the finance houses, Sir John Quinton, chairman of Barclays Bank.

In his minute of the "bruising meeting", he said Mr MacGregor delivered "on instruction from the Prime Minister, a severe reprimand to the banks for their last-minute withdrawal

from what the Government regarded as a commitment to take a shareholding in the Student Loans Company Limited and participate in the scheme".

Sir John said in his memo that Mr MacGregor warned that the Prime Minister was "absolutely fizzing with fury" and was promising retribution (as yet unspecified) against the banks.

Last month the Government's plans to introduce loans partly to replace grants for student maintenance suffered a severe setback when the banks pulled out, although Mr MacGregor repeatedly stated that the withdrawal of the banks did not affect his proposals.

Some backbench Conservative MPs said yesterday that they believed that Mrs Thatcher saw the "top-up" loans, which are intended to be a supplement

of about £400 a year to the grant, as "phase one" of a plan to abolish grants and introduce loans for the cost of living at college.

"That explains why she is so angry. Without the banks all you have is a socialist-style bureaucracy. It would be very difficult to go to phase two and abolish grants unless top-up loans were already being administered by the commercial banks," one Tory MP said.

In Sir John's memo, which was circulated to all the other chairmen of clearing banks and records his meeting with the Secretary of State on December 19 last year, he said Mr MacGregor had accused the banks of collapsing at the "first whiff of grapes" after student unions threatened to boycott branches administering student loans.

Some backbench Conservative MPs said yesterday that they believed that Mrs Thatcher saw the "top-up" loans, which are intended to be a supplement



NEWS ROUNDUP

Officers to take Dear to tribunal

Several former members of the West Midlands serious crime squad, which was disbanded last year, have started legal moves to take Mr Geoffrey Dear, the Chief Constable, before an industrial tribunal (Craig Seton writes).

The officers were among 53 detectives who were moved from operational duties to administrative jobs by Mr Dear last August when he ordered an unprecedented inquiry into the activities of the serious crime squad after allegations that some of its members had fabricated evidence.

Up to seven officers, including a chief inspector, an inspector, a sergeant and a constable, are involved in the plan to go to an industrial tribunal where they are expected to claim that their Chief Constable's action changed the nature of their jobs to such an extent that they consider they have been constructively dismissed.

The Police Federation, which represents officers up to chief inspector, is supporting them. West Midlands police said: "There is no precedent for this sort of action."

Ivory trade reprieve

Ivory traders in Hong Kong have been given the right to continue trading legally despite an international treaty banning the sale of ivory (Ruth Gledhill writes). Britain yesterday entered a six-month reservation to the prohibition on ivory trade on behalf of Hong Kong. Wildlife and conservation bodies condemned the reservation, disclosed by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, so that traders can dispose of the legally acquired ivory.

Spitting Image sale

Spitting Image, the Central Television satirical puppet show, has a new chairman (Martin Waller writes). Mr William Sargent, who runs a graphics company providing special effects for television, would not disclose yesterday how much he paid for his estimated 60 per cent share in the company. He is buying out three sleeping shareholders. Some of their shares will also go to Mr Peter Fluck and Mr Roger Law, who helped to form the company behind the latex puppets. Mr Sargent will take over the daily running of the organization.

Rival route dropped

Proposals to build the second Channel tunnel terminal at Stratford, east London, rather than at King's Cross, were formally repudiated yesterday by Ove Arup, the firm of consulting engineers that has been promoting the £2.15 billion scheme (Michael Dwyer writes). Abandonment of the project came after a series of public meetings attended by Mr Timothy Janman, Conservative MP for Thurrock, and Mr Colin Stannard, an Ove Arup consultant.

Wind gust of 161mph

A wind gust of 161mph, the strongest registered at low level in Britain, was recorded at the Butt of Lewis, western Scotland, on Tuesday night (Kerry Gill writes). The hurricane-force gust was recorded at a lighthouse on the most northerly point of the Western Isles. Mr John Knight, the keeper, said: "We hardly felt a thing." The wind was measured at Force 17 on the Beaufort Scale, beating the record of 141mph set at Fraserburgh, north-east Scotland, last February.

Air hooligan billed

A passenger who forced a flight to be diverted has received a £1,400 bill from the airline. He threatened other travellers on the Britannia Airways charter flight from Tenerife to East Midlands Airport last November and hit out at two women, the airline said yesterday. When the crew failed to calm the man, the pilot diverted the plane to Lisbon, where police removed him. Britannia has billed the man for handling charges at Lisbon and the extra fuel needed.

Liverpool appointments

Two Militants land Euro jobs

By Nigel Williamson, Political Staff

Two leading Militant supporters, expelled from the Labour Party in 1986 and barred by the House of Lords from holding civic office for five years, have landed top jobs paid for by the Labour-controlled Liverpool council.

Mr Tony Mulhearn, a former councillor, who was seen constantly at the side of Mr Derek Hatton during Liverpool council's budget confrontation with the Government in the mid 1980s, has been appointed together with Mr Frank Mills, another debarred councillor, as the city's liaison officers with the European Parliament.

The jobs carry salaries of £15,000 a year each but the total cost of the new unit was estimated by one Labour source last night at £150,000.

The move has already been condemned by some Labour councillors as a "jobs for the boys disgrace". One said that it had been "sprung" upon them at a meeting of the council's Labour Group on Monday.

The appointments were carried by 21 votes to 17 with 18 councillors absent and moves are already afoot to attempt to overturn the appointments at a specially convened meeting of the group, not least because the jobs were never advertised.

Although the two will be

formally employed by Mr Kenneth Stewart, one of Liverpool's two Labour MEPs, the salaries and running costs of the new unit will be met out of council funds.

Mr Stewart defended the appointments saying: "They are quite capable of doing the job. I know they will do their best for the city - they would not last five minutes if they didn't. We need people in the city to follow up our applications for European grant cash and lobby in Liverpool and Brussels when necessary."

The reappointment in Liverpool politics of two prominent supporters of Militant will add support to the claims of Mr Frank Field, the dejected MP for Birkenhead, who yesterday submitted a dossier of complaints about continued Militant activity in the region to the Labour Party's National Executive.

Labour's opponents in the city were also quick to attack the appointments. Mr David Alton, the Liberal Democrat MP for Liverpool Mossley Hill, said: "It is quite unacceptable for people to be taken on at ratepayer's expense who have not been through the normal career structure of local government." The Militant connection only added to the scandal, he added.

Crime prevention the key to reducing prison population, says Hattersley

Labour reforms would lead to fewer jails

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

A sentencing council designed to bring greater consistency from the courts was proposed by the Labour Party yesterday in a package of reforms aimed at substantially reducing the prison population.

Prisons would close as the reforms, which see jail as a punishment of last resort, and new crime prevention measures began to bite, according to proposals published by Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary.

Restrictions introduced in 1982 to reduce prison sentences for young offenders would be extended to cover adults; while no offender under 17 could be remanded or sentenced to prison.

The proposals are outlined in *A Safer Britain*, which also commits

the party to setting up an independent review body of lay people and judges to investigate suspected miscarriages of justice, such as the Guildford four case.

The body could either advise the Home Secretary to order a retrial or conduct an investigation of the whole case itself. There would be a "trigger mechanism" for sending cases to the review body to avoid it being "swamped" with unjustified applications.

The Labour document comes shortly before the government White Paper on criminal justice and there are considerable similarities between Labour proposals and those expected in the White Paper.

Mr Hattersley rejected suggestions that Labour was "soft on crime", saying: "The posture over crime is one of the reasons the crime rate has gone up. There is a feeling

on the Tory benches that the tougher you are in terms of sentencing the more the crime rate will fall. The evidence shows that that is wrong." All the talk about toughness had increased crime by diverting the Government from crime prevention, Mr Hattersley said.

The document commits Labour to introducing a crime prevention Bill imposing a statutory duty on local authorities to introduce such crime prevention measures as better street lighting, better security for council properties, better design and layout of estates and improved management of town centres, housing estates and public facilities.

Local authorities would spearhead the crime prevention initiative in partnership with the police, local communities, private enterprise and voluntary organizations.

Turning to the prison population,

the document says Britain imprisons more people than any other country in Western Europe, at a cost of £288 a prisoner a week, compared with £18 a week to supervise them in the community.

The document says: "The Labour Party believes that prison should be used as a last resort for those convicted of serious offences and that there is a need to reduce both the number and length of prison sentences for most categories of offence."

Labour says custody should be imposed only to protect the public; when the offender is unwilling to respond to non-custodial penalties, and for offences so serious that a non-custodial penalty cannot be justified.

The new sentencing council would provide guidelines for a range of cases designed to ensure that the

courts hand out consistent penalties. At present the Court of Appeal produces guideline judgments in only a limited number of cases. Other proposed reforms include:

- A review of maximum penalties.
- A system of means-related fines.
- Ensuring that community service is used as an alternative to custody.
- Expanding the probation service.
- Reforming the bail process to reduce the number of people remanded in custody.
- Reviewing the system to see whether the court is the best setting for dealing with young offenders.
- Raising the maximum age of the juvenile court to 18.
- The document sets out a package of proposals to ensure that victims of crime are compensated and are kept informed at all stages of the justice process from the moment of reporting a crime.

Elite Irish police unit criticized over robbery ambush toll

By Edward Gorman, Irish Affairs Correspondent

An internal inquiry by senior Irish police officers was under way last night after ballistic evidence showed extraordinary incompetence on the part of officers during an armed siege last week.

The siege at Athy, Co Kildare, came after an attempted bank robbery by an armed gang which had been under surveillance by a specially trained police unit since setting off from Dublin earlier in the day. During an ensuing gun battle one of the five robbers was killed and two injured, one seriously.

A bank teller was shot in the back and a porter received minor wounds. Three detectives were wounded, including Detective-Garda John O'Mahoney, who was hit in the groin and the legs. A passer-by was slightly wounded.

After the shooting, at the small square outside the Bank of Ireland, the Garda press office issued statements saying detectives had opened fire only after members of the gang started shooting.

Yesterday, however, it was disclosed that ballistic tests on police weapons and guns carried by the robbers showed the gang had not fired a shot during the episode. It appears that not only had the police opened fire without being shot at, but they had also wounded six people who were not members of the gang, three of whom were fellow officers.

For ordinary police this may be embarrassing; in this case the unit involved, which is usually armed with weapons including Uzi sub-machine-guns and pump-action shot-guns, is regarded as the best in Ireland.

The *Irish Times* said the unit was styled as the Emergency Response Unit, part of the Security Task Force which is part of the Special Branch. It is apparently so secret that there has been no official confirmation that it exists.

The officers are the experts relied on to deal with hijackings and hostage situations. Apart from firearm skills, they are trained in negotiation techniques and are involved in security for embassies and government offices in Dublin.

During Ireland's presidency of the European Community they have an important part to play and are expected to be involved in security arrangements for the 12 Community foreign ministers who arrive in Dublin this weekend.

The Garda inquiry into the Athy incident is also expected to examine why the press office issued no less than five substantially different versions of what happened and

why, in spite of the stake-out, the unit involved was reportedly "taken by surprise" when the robbers arrived.

It is believed the unit tracking the gang from Dublin forgot to tell those waiting for them that the robbers were on their way. The bank staff were not told of the stake-out or that an armed robbery was anticipated.

In response to mounting political pressure over the affair, Mr Ray Burke, Justice Minister, released a statement last night in which he confirmed that none of the robbers' weapons had been fired.

Mr Burke said it was a matter of deep regret that life was lost and injuries sustained during the attempted robbery.

"It is, however, an unfortunate fact of life that in today's circumstances Gardaí have to use weapons to counter the threat presented by armed gunmen on the streets."

● A call by a Roman Catholic bishop for an independent inquiry into the shooting of three men in Belfast by the Army last Saturday was rejected yesterday by Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Dr Cahal Daly, Bishop of Down and Connor, said the shootings had caused a "crisis of credibility" for the security forces in the eyes of the community. His comments came as John McNeill, the third man killed in the bungled Falls Road betting shop robbery, was buried in west Belfast after a funeral attended by about 100 mourners.

Detayl Ulster Constabulary detectives, meanwhile, were continuing to interview a man arrested on Tuesday in connection with the robbery.

Dr Daly said the aspect which concerned him most was that those who had been expressing greatest concern about what actually took place, were not propagandists but respected people.

● The Supreme Court in Dublin reserved judgement in an appeal by Dermot Finucane to prevent his extradition to Ulster. He is wanted in connection with the mass break-out from the Maze prison in September, 1983.

● The Law Lords reserved judgement yesterday on whether Royal Ulster Constabulary officers involved in an undercover operation seven years ago should be compelled to give evidence at an inquest into the deaths of three terrorist suspects.

● A French court has postponed until March its decision on whether to extradite five suspected IRA terrorists to West Germany.

Young's question time

DENZIL MANSERLANCE



Lord Young of Graham arrives at Westminster yesterday to answer questions from the Commons trade and industry committee over the sale of Rover Group to British Aerospace.

Drink driving

Refusal to give police wider powers criticized

By Ray Clancy and Richard Ford

The Home Secretary yesterday encouraged police to set up checkpoints on roads outside public houses and on the outskirts of towns and villages as part of efforts to crack down on drunken driving.

Mr David Waddington said police throughout England and Wales already had the power to carry out random breath tests and in Sussex those powers were being used as police stopped every vehicle in some streets or as they left villages and subjected drivers to breathalyzer tests.

As MPs, chief police officers and campaigners against drink drivers criticized the Government's decision not to give the police extra powers to conduct random breath tests, Mr Waddington said some people did not understand the potential of the present law.

"The job therefore is to encourage the police to go in for vigorous enforcement of the law to teach the public how strong the present law is," he said.

He added that if people

went to Sussex they would see cars being stopped in a street and drivers subjected to breath tests, with similar operations taking place on every vehicle leaving particular villages.

The decision by the Cabinet home affairs committee not to give police extra powers was seen as a victory for Mr Waddington and Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, supported wider powers.

Mr Peter Joslin, Chief Constable of Warwickshire and chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said he was disappointed by the decision because there was wide support for random testing among the public and ministers at the Department of Transport.

He said the decision was a setback. Polls in recent years have suggested that over 80 per cent of the public support some additional powers to prevent death and injury caused by drink drivers.

The decision was described

as "astonishing and cynical" by the Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety. Mr Stephen Day, co-chairman of the council said: "It is a missed opportunity to save lives."

He said the Government was going against the advice of professionals, politicians from all parties and consultation which showed 3,000 out of 3,400 respondents wanted a significant change in the law.

Mr Graham Buxton, secretary of the Campaign Against Drinking and Driving, said: "The Government has ignored the pleas of every single caring motoring organization in the country and listened instead to the objections of the brewers."

Under the Road Traffic Act 1972, police can stop a car at random but have to show "reasonable cause" to suspect a driver has been drinking before they breathalyze.

The Opposition condemned the decision, saying existing police powers were not a substitute for random breath testing.

Chaos in courts may lead to delays

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor faces mounting pressure from senior judges to delay his plans for moving many cases from the High Court to the county courts. Judges say the county courts are inadequately funded and staffed.

The state of the county courts, described by Lord Ackner as a "seismic" is now the biggest stumbling block to government plans to reform the court system.

So far the Lord Chancellor, Lord MacKay of Clashfern, has stood firm on his proposals to devolve cases to the county courts in the Courts and Legal Services Bill. But senior judges and peers are expected to offer amendments preventing Lord MacKay from acting without the agreement of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, who has said the court infrastructure is crumbling.

Yesterday, the Law Society reported instances of delays in the county courts gathered by more than 30 solicitors' firms around the country. An official said: "The most horrifying example comes from Swindon county court, where a solicitor was trying to obtain an injunction to protect a woman from a violent former boyfriend. That took six weeks."

The Lord Chancellor has already received evidence that Hastings county court was said to be more than a month behind in dealing with post and that Wandsworth county court almost ran out of money for postage and was only able to answer letters that came with stamped reply envelopes.

Concern over the county courts has been fuelled by the Lord Chief Justice who said that "in one large complex (in London), 50 per cent of the staff have less than six months' experience", and that "supply of *The Times* has been cut off in most courts as a measure of economy."

The Lord Chancellor's Department said yesterday that there were problems for the courts this year with an expected 6 per cent increase in workload which was not foreseen. "We are well aware of the problem and are taking steps to improve matters."

CORRECTION

Emma Nicholson's article, "Now medical records go on the open market" (December 28), as edited, suggested that pharmacists were not "bound by the ethic of confidentiality". The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain issues a code of ethics to its members instructing them to respect confidentiality.

By the way, the Times reported that the Government's decision to allow the sale of the Rover Group to British Aerospace was a victory for Mr Waddington and Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, supported wider powers.

Beware risk of underclass, says Scarman

By Charles Kneivt

Britain could develop a permanent underclass in which the young "feel so frustrated and so alienated from the rest of society that they see no future for themselves", Lord Scarman said yesterday.

The Brixton riots in 1981 had shown the threat of an alienated section of the community. An underclass would develop if steps were not taken to prevent it, he said in London at the launch of the fifth annual Community Enterprise Scheme.

He had become aware of the importance of the effect of the built environment, especially housing, on people's lives, during the public inquiry into

the riots. There were no panaceas, however.

"A whole number - a myriad - of small enterprises, co-ordinated but with one purpose", could help to solve inner-city problems. The Community Enterprise Scheme helped to identify local leaders who enable communities to create their own environment.

It is sponsored by *The Times*, the Royal Institute of British Architects and Business in the Community. There are three new categories of award this year: for community architecture, community training and community business. Prize money has been increased to more than £30,000. The closing date for entries is March 7.

The Prince of Wales, patron



of the scheme, said in a statement read out by Lord Scarman: "Local involvement by people in creating their own environment can make a substantial contribution to a more viable and sustainable future."

"Building communities requires commitment and confidence, tenacity and leader-

ship; but above all, a shared vision of what might be."

He quoted the New Age writer, Theodore Roszak, from his book, *Where The Wasteland Ends*: "I can think of 40 reasons why none of these projects can possibly succeed and 40 different tones of wry cynicism in which to express my well-documented doubts."

"But I also know that it is more humanly beautiful to risk failure seeking for the hidden springs than to resign to the futurelessness of the wasteland. For the springs are there to be found."

Lord Scarman added: "If enough of us act on these words, we will solve the problem of the underclass developing in our inner cities." The

scheme is supported by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, the Community Projects Foundation, the National Children's Play and Recreation Unit and the Housing Associations Charitable Trust.

Commercial sponsors of individual awards are Barclays Bank, Shell (UK), Marks & Spencer and the Post Office.

In addition to the nine categories of entry, the Charles Douglas-Home Award will be presented to the most outstanding entry.

For information and entry forms contact Robin Dem, Community Enterprise Scheme, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD. Telephone 01-580 5533.

Spectrum, page 13



Lord Scarman (right) talking yesterday to Mr Rod Hackney, the community architect.

Electrician accused of manslaughter over shoddy wiring

By David Sapsted

An electrician yesterday went on trial for the manslaughter of a young father killed by an electric shock from a sink after a central heating system was wrongly wired.

The case against Stephen Holloway is believed to be the first in which allegations of poor workmanship have resulted in the Crown Prosecution Service bringing such a charge.

Mr Nicholas French, aged 23, died at his grandmother's home in High Halden, Kent, in May 1988 when he touched the steel sink as he stood on a slightly damp floor in stockinged feet. Mr Michael Worsley, QC, said for the prosecution that the shock was so strong that Mr French could not let go of the sink.

Mr Worsley told Maidstone Crown Court that Mr Holloway had undertaken the electrical work at Mrs Eva Hukins's home after the installation of oil-fired central heating just before Christmas, 1987.

His work was "so badly, negligently and, indeed, reck-

lessly" done that it resulted in Mr French's death. The crucial error, Mr Worsley said, was the fact that Mr Holloway had connected the live pin in the central heating programmer to the earth in the junction box which resulted, at times, in all the radiators and pipework in the house being live.

The problem was compounded by the fact that there was a faulty circuit-breaker - which was not Mr Holloway's fault - in the house's ageing electrical system.

Any competent electrician should have tested the circuit-breaker after the family complained about getting shocks from the system, Mr Worsley said. Mr Holloway had not done so, even though he had checked his work at least twice, once after a delivery driver had received such a severe shock that he had fallen off the oil storage tank.

Mr Worsley said Mr Holloway, self-employed as an electrician for more than 20 years after serving a five-year apprenticeship with a Surrey

firm, could be found guilty only if the jury found him responsible not only for a breach of the duty of care, but also of recklessness.

Mr Holloway, aged 42, of Goddington Park, Ashford, Kent, denies manslaughter.

Members of Mr French's family described the shocks they had received, and Mrs Hukins, aged 78, rejected suggestions from Mr Roger Titheridge, QC, for the defence, that she had experienced only a slight shock when she touched the draining board with a wet cloth. "They were more than tingles: they were shocks. They really made you jump," she said.

Her daughter, Mrs Carol French, said she had telephoned the central heating engineer after receiving a mild shock from one of the radiators but had been told the cause was static electricity.

Mr John Lilley, Mrs Hukins's son-in-law, said Mr Holloway had checked the system and told him there was nothing wrong with his work. The case continues today.

Life for knife murders

A Dutchman who murdered his estranged wife and her parents on a weekend trip to England was given three life sentences at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Rene Hillebrand, aged 21, grinned as he was found guilty of the murders. In the public gallery, some relatives of the victims wept while others waved and clapped at the verdicts of the jury of five women and seven men. Judge

Lymbery, QC, told Hillebrand that he would have been sentenced to life imprisonment even if the jury had found him guilty of manslaughter. He said it would be for the Home Secretary to decide whether Hillebrand should serve his sentence in this country or in The Netherlands.

He told Hillebrand: "You have a severe personality disorder", and said he had no

doubt that in stressful circumstances he would continue to be a danger to the public.

Hillebrand repeatedly stabbed his 25-year-old wife, Dawn, and her parents, Alan and Margaret Sturgeon, in the kitchen of their detached bungalow in Whitehall Lane, Slade Green in south-east London. However, he claimed that the final death stabs were mercy killings and that he hugged Dawn as she died.

25p fine for Tube smoker 'derisory'

By Ray Clancy

The police and London Underground management yesterday criticized the decision by a magistrate to fine a man caught smoking on the Tube a "derisory 25p".

The fine imposed by Miss Audrey Jennings, a stipendiary magistrate at Wells Street court, was described as a "kick in the teeth" for staff trying to maintain high safety standards since 31 people died in the King's Cross fire in November, 1987.

The controversial fine was imposed on Mr Noel Daly, aged 30, of Tooting, south London, on Tuesday. He was fined in his absence, under the London Underground by-law 20 which states that smoking is prohibited.

Mr Daly was arrested last April at Baker Street station after a policeman saw him put a cigarette behind his back. According to London Underground figures, more than 100 people have been convicted in the past two years of illegal smoking and faced fines ranging from £10 to £100, the maximum is £200.

"This 25p fine is extremely derisory. It is a kick in the teeth for our staff who are working extremely hard to uphold the law. It is undermining their efforts at a time when they are under particular pressure to maintain standards," Mr Denis Tunnicliffe, managing director of London Underground, said.

Inspector John Bryant, of British Transport Police, said there was nothing to stop magistrates imposing "such derisory, disgusting and totally irresponsible fines". "We cannot appeal against this conviction because the defendant was charged under a by-law and therefore does not have a criminal conviction. The fine really is a joke."

Mr Daly was reported to have said it was a friend who was smoking and that he was arrested after refusing police instructions to stay on the train.

Miss Jennings said she was not able to discuss the case. The Crown Prosecution Service, which brought the prosecution after the case was handed over by British Transport Police, also refused to comment.

London Regional Transport yesterday agreed to judgement being entered against it on the issue of liability in the cases of one victim and a seriously injured survivor of the King's Cross fire.

The amount of damages to be paid to Mr Ron Lipsius, aged 32, a musician, and the family of Mr John St Pric, who died in the fire, will be decided at a later date, a private hearing in the High Court was told.

Unknown virus family believed to cause 'mad cow' diseases

Possible BSE human link 'must be answered'

Possible links between a fatal brain disease in humans and two similar infections in cattle and sheep must be investigated thoroughly, specialists said yesterday.

The scientists believe that in spite of the Government's attitude that there is no evidence that people can contract bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or "mad cow" disease, a "guilty until proven innocent" approach should be adopted by researchers.

The triangle of incurable disorders is made up of BSE, scrapie in sheep and Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, which affects one person in a million in

The Government tried yesterday to persuade Brussels to lift the German ban on British beef because of "mad cow" disease as British scientists launched a £12 million investigation. Thomson Prentice and Pearce Wright report.

Britain. A family of viruses, yet to be identified, is believed to cause all three.

The Government announced last week a £12 million research programme into BSE after an expert report urged investigations into the origins of the disease.

An editorial in the scientific journal *Nature* today welcomes the funding but says the "chilling" question of whether humans are at risk by consum-

ing meat from infected cattle must be answered. Specialists in human and veterinary medicine expressed similar concerns yesterday.

Nature says: "The question is the more chilling because the evidently infectious organisms responsible for scrapie and BSE are still obscure. It is hard enough... that there should be viruses, such as that responsible for AIDS, to which there is as yet no certain

defence. What is to be made of an infectious agent yet to be characterized?"

Some parallels with AIDS can be drawn because it is caused by a virus with a latency of up to 15 years. Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, BSE and scrapie are brain conditions which progress slowly after infection.

BSE was only discovered in November 1986 after cattle were fed meal containing tis-

sue from sheep infected with scrapie. It is generally accepted that the conditions are caused by the same infective agent. Similarities between scrapie, which affects 30 per cent of sheep flocks in Britain, and BSE are being investigated by a neuro-pathogenesis unit at the Institute of Animal Health, Edinburgh.

There have been no more than about 50 cases a year of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease since it was diagnosed in 1920. Scientists are trying to find whether there has been a change in incidence in recent years. If there is a link with BSE, an increase in CJD should become

apparent some years after the cattle disease is recognized.

Dr Hugh Fraser, one of the researchers, said yesterday: "I believe the risk is remote but it is necessary to anticipate the worst scenario. In AIDS, HIV is known to be the cause. No equivalent cause has been found in scrapie or BSE."

A report prepared for the European Community veterinary committee, which includes West German specialists, claims that BSE is not a danger to public health. Mr Keith Meldrum, head of Britain's veterinary service, said there was no justification for the West German ban.

Kidney seller is not a criminal, professor says

By John Young

It was not criminal to accept payment for donating a kidney, a former professor of medicine told a General Medical Council disciplinary hearing yesterday.

Professor Geoffrey Thomas, who held the chair of obstetrics and gynaecology at Madras University in India, said in a statement that the donor "has for sale what another person not only desires but actually needs". The patient can afford to pay for the kidney - indeed he can pay the surgeon and the hospital and does so however he obtains the kidney, either by paying from his

own pocket or through the National Health Service through his taxes. "It is no crime to need money and it is no crime to raise it by selling what one has to offer."

His statement was read by Professor Geoffrey Alderman, professor of politics and contemporary history at Holloway and Bedford College, London University. He was giving evidence in defence of Dr Raymond Crockett, one of three doctors charged with serious professional misconduct in relation to the alleged sale of kidneys for transplant. The other two are Mr Michael Bewick, a transplant surgeon, and Mr Michael Joyce, a urologist. Professor Alder-

man produced a statement, which he said had been sent to him after a letter of his appeared in *The Times* on February 4 last year. The statement, by Professor Thomas, was accepted as evidence by the GMC's professional conduct committee.

In his statement, made before legislation outlawing the sale of human organs was passed last year, Professor Thomas said that a man accepting a fee for his kidney should not be branded as a criminal. "Talk of morals in this context is inappropriate. Is the surgeon the worse off for removing the kidney of a healthy man?" Professor Thomas asks.

"Personally I should not care to do it, but nobody condemns vascotomy performed for the sake of convenience."

Professor Alderman told the hearing yesterday that in his view no monetary value could be placed on a kidney. The giving of a kidney was itself an act of altruism, regardless of whether any money changed hands.

Mr Anthony Arlidge, QC, for Dr Crockett, said the hearing had been told earlier of a clinic in India where a donor was paid a so-called "salutium", usually £1,000. "Would you see any objection to that being done in India?" he asked Professor Alderman. "None at all," Professor

Alderman replied. Would he see any objection to a similar practice in Britain in cases where a kidney might not be readily available? No was the answer.

Professor Alderman said he saw nothing unethical if a poor person chose to better his position by making an organ available to a rich person.

Earlier, Dr Mohammed Al Kutoubi told the hearing that Mr Ahmet Koc, a Turkish donor who claimed that his kidney was removed without his knowledge or consent had in fact received a full explanation before the operation. The hearing continues today.

PORTFOLIO

£4,000 to develop new shop

The winner of yesterday's £4,000 Portfolio Platinum prize was Mrs Janet Henderson, of St Andrews, Fife, Scotland.

Mrs Henderson said she had been day-dreaming about holidays in the sun after her "fantastic luck", but decided to use the money to develop her new business. She opened "Practical Presses" in Perth nine months ago. The shop sells a variety of aids for the disabled, including left-handed scissors and large-button telephones.

Now Mrs Henderson will be able to expand her stock. "There is a buyers' fair coming up in Birmingham at the beginning of February," she said.



Mrs Henderson: Money to help her business.

Thatcher's beat

PAUL WALTERS



Mr Denis Thatcher sports a police motorcyclist's helmet in Bristol yesterday to promote the Crime Stoppers campaign.

Call for legislation opposed

Cross-ownership of media 'no threat to competition'

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Ownership of satellite television channels by a newspaper proprietor poses no threat to media diversity or competition, according to a book by a leading free-market economist.

Dr Canto Veljanovski, research and editorial director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, gives that view in *The Media in Britain Today*, the first comprehensive study of the fast-expanding British media industry. The book was launched yesterday by News International, which includes among its subsidiaries Times Newspapers (publisher of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*) and Sky Television.

British Satellite Broadcasting, which is due to launch five satellite channels in the spring, has been leading calls for legislation to prevent News International from being allowed to own Sky's four channels as well as newspapers. Newspaper companies are not allowed to own ITV stations.

In his book Dr Veljanovski says "where there are 50 or more television channels,

many with small audiences, the fact that a newspaper proprietor has a controlling interest in several satellite channels does not pose a real threat to diversity or to competition."

Although his views are similar to those advocated by News International in its campaign to fight off further restrictions on ownership in more than one medium, Dr Veljanovski says he had a free brief when writing the book.

"I would not have put my name to anything that did not reflect my views of the industry. I don't think I have come up with conclusions comfortable to anyone," he said yesterday.

The Media in Britain Today (Collins, £25).

Independent Television News is to bid for one of the three new national radio franchises and provide the first commercial nationwide news and current affairs station.

Sir David Nicholas, chairman and chief executive of ITN, confirmed the business plan yesterday as the company

announced it would be providing hourly news bulletins to some of the recently franchised "new wave" local radio stations.

The franchise for the first new national station is expected to be advertised by the Radio Authority early next year and broadcasting could begin within months.

Sir David said ITN was still waiting to hear if ownership restrictions would prevent the company from bidding for complete ownership of a national radio station. The Independent Broadcasting Authority indicated last night there would be no difficulties.

ITN Radio News, meanwhile, is hiring eight radio journalists to provide hourly bulletins and half-hourly highlights from March 4 for several of the new stations.

WNL in north London, Sunrise Radio in west London and Bradford City Radio have signed contracts, while Harmony (Coventry), FIP (Bristol) and Choice (south London) have made firm commitments to take news.



WINTER FASHION

SALE

18-27th January 1990

155 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1Y 9PA
TELEPHONE: 01-499 8856

179 SLOANE STREET, LONDON SW1 9QP
TELEPHONE: 01-823 1014

School play fields pose safety risk to pupils, survey says

By David Tyler, Education Editor

Many school gymnasiums and playing fields are badly maintained and could even threaten the safety of pupils, according to a report from the schools' inspectors published yesterday.

An inspection of 16 secondary schools in the South-west and the North of England in 1988 and 1989 found that the "maintenance of work areas on school sites was unsatisfactory in several ways".

The inspectors report: "Deficiencies ranged from fundamental problems such as badly drained playing fields and a buckled gymnasium floor to the potential safety hazards of broken stop (chain link) fencing and poorly prepared jumping pits."

Changing rooms were "sometimes dingy and unwelcoming places". Cleaning was generally satisfactory but teachers sometimes carried out extra cleaning themselves, particularly if the facilities were heavily used outside normal working hours.

The report says that good conditions helped to maintain good teaching standards. "Where conditions were favourable with well-maintained and clean work areas the teaching and learning were considerably enhanced."

Teachers, however, made the best of what was available:

"Despite the constraints of poor maintenance and demands being made on indoor accommodation for examinations and school productions, the facilities were being used effectively."

The inspectors say that teachers sometimes had to find extra space for themselves. One disused space, for example, was converted into an area for fitness training while at another school cupboards were built to increase the storage capacity of a sports hall.

The report also says that schools should consider boys and girls playing competitive sports together. Mixed classes were run successfully in some schools "with pupils showing maturity during co-operative group activities."

They add: "High quality competition was also demonstrated in basketball and hockey. Where skill is the determining factor and where preparation has been equally rigorous for both sexes, mixed competitions are a realistic possibility."

The schools were chosen to "exemplify" good practice but no one school produced high standards in all respects. Of the 143 lessons observed, 46 per cent were judged to be very good with some outstanding features or good with no significant shortcomings.

36 per cent were satisfactory and a further 18 per cent fell short of a desirable standard. Governors at a school who suspended two Muslim girls for wearing traditional headscarves last night hinted at a compromise to defuse the growing controversy over their decision (Douglas Brown writes).

Fatima Alvi, aged 15, and her sister Aisha, aged 14, have been suspended from Altrincham Girls Grammar School, Trafford, Greater Manchester, since the start of term for refusing to remove their Islamic headgear.

The school has said the headscarves are a safety hazard and banned by school uniform rules. The girls' father, Dr Abdur Rab Alvi, a consultant ophthalmologist, says the scarves are required by their religion. He has lodged a formal complaint with the Commission for Racial Equality.

Mr Roy Godwin, deputy chairman of Trafford Borough Council and a governor at the school, said that the governing body would reconsider its decision at a meeting next Tuesday.

A Survey of Work in Physical Education in 16 Secondary Schools (Department of Education and Science, Honey Pot Lane, Slough, Middlesex HA7 1AZ, free).

Pupils discover a taste for enterprise

Small businesses are about to spring up all over the country as primary school children launch commercial enterprises (David Tyler writes).

A nationwide scheme was announced yesterday by Mr John MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to encourage children as young as five to set up their own companies as part of the National Curriculum.

The Primary School Project has been successfully run by Durham University Business School in Gateshead and Co Durham with £200,000 from Marks & Spencer will be available to schools throughout England and Wales.

Pupils aged five to 11 will use comic-strip instruction books to learn how to draw up a business plan, borrow money from banks to fund their ideas, carry out market research among potential customers, create the best image for products or services, and market and sell at the right price.

The organizers emphasize that schemes do not necessarily have to make a profit and point to green enterprises such as designing and developing a nature reserve or setting up a school recycling plant, or charitable projects, including a red-nose day for Comic Relief.

A class of nine-year-olds at Bill Quay school, Gateshead, raised £40 and started its own company, Classy Catering. The children opened a school sweet shop and provided a buffet lunch for the Mayor of Gateshead and 24 guests. About £250 passed through the account and a final profit of £50 was made. Most will be spent on a planetarium visit.

Children at Birtley East primary school, near Gateshead, raised a £40 bank loan, then found out what ingredients they needed and bought them in bulk at the local cash-and-carry.



Penny-wise: Children from Birtley East primary school sample their toffee at the national launch of the enterprise project.

Mr MacGregor said the scheme would help to enhance the growing links between schools and industry. He said: "If education fails to prepare pupils for the world outside school it would be a flawed education and it is never too late to start that preparation."

A survey by his department showed that 90 per cent of secondary schools and more than 50 per cent of primary schools had links with local businesses. He said it also disclosed that many teachers had experience of industry: "Ninety-eight per cent of secondary schools and nearly 90 per cent of primary schools had at least one member of staff who had previously worked in industry."

"The benefits to businesses of links with local schools are obvious. If firms are to be able to attract the young people they will need in an increasingly competitive future, it will help them enormously if they are positively regarded in the local community, and known in the schools."

Medical complaint hearings

Ban on paid lawyers a 'farce'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The ban on paid lawyers at the hearing of complaints about doctors, dentists and other medical practitioners such as opticians is a "farce", the Council on Tribunals says in its annual report published yesterday.

The council says that because of the ban, such proceedings are "unsatisfactory and artificial". In its report for 1988-89, it calls for the ban to be lifted and for free legal representation to be extended to complainants who cannot afford to pay.

The council has sought for some time to persuade the Government that change is needed in the complaints procedures for medical practitioners.

However, it has not had

sufficient impact. In other tribunals, there is normally no restriction on who can act as a representative, the council says. Paid lawyers are banned from appearing before the service committees of the family practitioner committees, which deal with complaints about medical practitioners.

This puts complainants at a disadvantage, compared with doctors, it says. Doctors, who are typically more articulate than complainants, usually have expert assistance at hearings while quite often the complainants have none.

The report says: "It should not be necessary or possible to perpetuate the present farce in which a party is prompted throughout by an adviser, an

unsatisfactory and artificial proceeding which... is capable of causing audible distraction when the parties are seated at a conference table within a few feet of each other."

Proceedings would be improved greatly if service committees had independent and legally qualified chairmen. This would help the efficient running of hearings and help ensure committees were perceived as independent, it says.

The council also says that complaints take too long to process. After the hearings, the family practitioner committees take too long to reach a decision. Up to nine months may elapse from the initial complaint to a recommendation made after a service committee hearing. It could

take another six weeks for a decision by the family practitioner committee.

The council calls on the Government to take a fresh look at the complaints procedure. Even with changes proposed by the Government, the procedure will still be weighted too greatly in favour of the practitioner, it says.

The council also calls for improvements in procedures for traffic commissioners, who license public service and goods vehicles. There are inconsistencies in the way they are appointed, it says. Qualifications are imprecise, yet deputy traffic commissioners alone have a legal background.

Council on Tribunals' Annual Report for 1988-89 (Stationery Office, Cm 113; £7.90)

Women doctors try self defence

By Mark Souster

Women doctors training to be general practitioners have taken a self-defence course to protect themselves on house calls. They are worried about possible attacks, particularly at night, from drug addicts, violent patients and rapists.

During the two-day course, held last weekend, the women were taught basic martial arts techniques. It was organized by Dr Barbara Wesley, a GP trainee based in London, after two male doctors were attacked while on calls.

Dr Wesley, aged 40, editor of the *Women in Medicine* newsletter, said: "I suddenly thought about how I would cope on a dark, seedy estate at night. GPs now seem to be concerned about self-defence - they are certainly concerned about going out on night visits."

The British Medical Association attempted to tackle the problem of violence against doctors last year when, with the Association of Chief Police Officers, it issued a set of guidelines to protect GPs and their staff from violence. It came in response to disturbing signs of increasing violence against family doctors.

A survey by the Cambridge Family Practitioner Committee showed that 40 per cent of GPs had experienced violence and another in Birmingham showed that 91 per cent suffered verbal abuse. The self-defence course was designed to show that GPs do not have to be Olympic standard sprinters or karate black belts to defend themselves against the unexpected.

Dr Wesley is one of several of the self-defence enthusiasts who admit they have been faced with a patient who suddenly became violent. Dr Rachel Lambert, a trainee from Surrey, said she successfully diffused a potentially violent situation while visiting a mentally ill male patient in his remote caravan.

She said: "I coped with it and managed to avoid physical violence by talking him out of it."

RSC cuts productions and sheds 60 actors

By Simon Tait, Arts Correspondent

The Royal Shakespeare Company is presenting its thinnest season since the 1970s with fewer plays and a company reduced by a third.

There will be only 19 productions this year, compared with 27 last year and 32 in 1988. The company's accumulated deficit, to be announced in March, is likely to be £2.5 million.

Only four theatres are to be used for the second year in succession, compared with six in 1987. Mr Terry Hands, artistic director, said yesterday.

An experiment of giving actors six-month contracts to allow them more time for other work is being abandoned at their request. This year, however, there will be only 65 actors at each of the RSC's venues, London and Stratford-upon-Avon, compared with 90 in Stratford and 100 in London last year.

Mr Hands said that 12 per cent extra funding for arts won from the Treasury by Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, and the 11 per cent increase allocated to the company by the Arts Council had loosened the grip of financial crisis, "but we are not out of the woods yet."

He said the increase in real terms for 1990 was 3.3 per cent, or £179,000, the cost of one big new production. "If this increased funding is the beginning of a new life in the arts, then it's wonderful. If it's just a one-off, we'll be back to square one. We still have to

cope with these deficits." Hopes are being pinned on a new musical with an ecological theme, which aims to repeat the phenomenal success of another musical adventure for the RSC, *Les Misérables*, which is earning it £1 million a year.

The company is meeting half the £700,000 cost of *Children of Eden*, a co-production at the Barbican for next Christmas. "It's a 'green' show," Mr Hands said. "It's based on the Book of Genesis and in a time before people started killing each other."

The director is John Caird, co-director of *Les Misérables*, with music and lyrics by Stephen Schwartz, who created *Godspell*, the award-winning musical.

There is also to be a new version of Lionel Bart's 1970s musical *Blitz*, based on the original music and lyrics but with a new book by Tony Marchant. The production, part of the Barbican repertoire from September, celebrates the fifth anniversary of the Blitz in which the buildings on the Barbican site were destroyed.

Another successful RSC musical, *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, is to have a UK and international tour this year, while remaining in production in the West End.

The classics will play a predominant role in the slimmed down programme. There are to be six new Shakespeare productions at the main RSC house in Stratford.

ford. In *King Lear*, John Wood is to be directed by Nicholas Hytner in a renewal of the partnership which won critical acclaim in 1988 with *The Tempest*. Other new Shakespeare productions are *Much Ado About Nothing*, *The Comedy of Errors*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, *Richard II*, and *Titus Andronicus*.

The latter brings one of the most successful young directors to the company. At 23, Sam Mendes already has two plays running in the West End, *The Cherry Orchard* and *London Assurance*.

There will also be four transfers of Shakespeare productions to the Barbican from Stratford with *All's Well That Ends Well*, *As You Like It*, *Coriolanus* and *Pericles*.

There are to be new productions of Marlowe's *Edward II*, which marks the directing debut of the actor Gerard Murphy, and a new Richard Nelson play, *Two Shakespearean Actors*, about the rivalry between two Victorian actors, William Charles Macready and Edwin Forrest, whose simultaneous performances of *Macbeth* in New York in 1849 ended in a riot with 30 deaths.

© The Arts Council is hoping the playwright Vaclav Havel, the new President of Czechoslovakia, will take part in its conference *Arts Without Frontiers* in March.

Clandestine approaches through literary circles and his underground network were made before the collapse of the Communist regime, but with little success.

The Arts Council said: "We have been able to make a formal invitation now, and it is being considered."

The three-day conference, to be held in Glasgow, European City of Culture for 1990, will examine the implications of the single European market on the arts.

Others taking part include Miss Melina Mercouri, the actress and former Greek arts minister, Lord Carrington, former Foreign Secretary, and Sir Richard Attenborough the film director.



Mr Terry Hands: "We are not out of the woods yet."



Mr Richard Luce: Won 12 per cent more for the arts.

Fabergé egg could fetch £1m

By Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market Correspondent

A lavishly jewelled and enamelled Easter egg by Fabergé, the Russian imperial jeweller, is expected to raise up to \$1.5 million (about £1 million) at Christie's New York at Easter.

Attracted to the market by the world record price of £1.87 million for a similar egg at Christie's Geneva last May, it will be sold on April 19. It has been in a private American collection since 1928.

Originally commissioned for his wife by Aleksandr Ferdinandovich Kelch, the industrialist and goldmining entrepreneur who was Fabergé's most frequent patron after the Russian royal family, the egg was one of a series of exquisite toys ordered during the late 1890s and early 1900s as Easter gifts.

Called the "Bonbonnière egg", it has 12 panels containing trophies signifying love, music and art, and comes

complete with its original velvet-lined case, which bears the imperial warrant of Fabergé. It opens to reveal an agate box containing another miniature egg.

This will be the second Kelch egg to be auctioned in a year; in Geneva last May the "Pine-Cone" egg broke all records at SF\$2.8 million (£1.87 million) for a Russian egg. Of the seven Kelch eggs, one is owned by the Queen, two by the Forbes Magazine collection and four by American collectors.

A significant Old Master painting which caused amazement when its valuation rose 200,000 times in 1986 was quietly exported to America

four months before an export ban was due to end.

"The Holy Family accompanied by St Lucy", by Annibale Carracci, made its first appearance at a Sotheby's valuation day at Bournemouth in the summer of 1986. The expert told the owner that in his opinion it was worth £400.

It was consigned to Phillips, which initially catalogued it as "attributed to Sisto Badalocchio", but reattributed it to the great 16th-century Bolognese painter Carracci a week before the sale, estimating it at £200,000. It fetched £847,000.

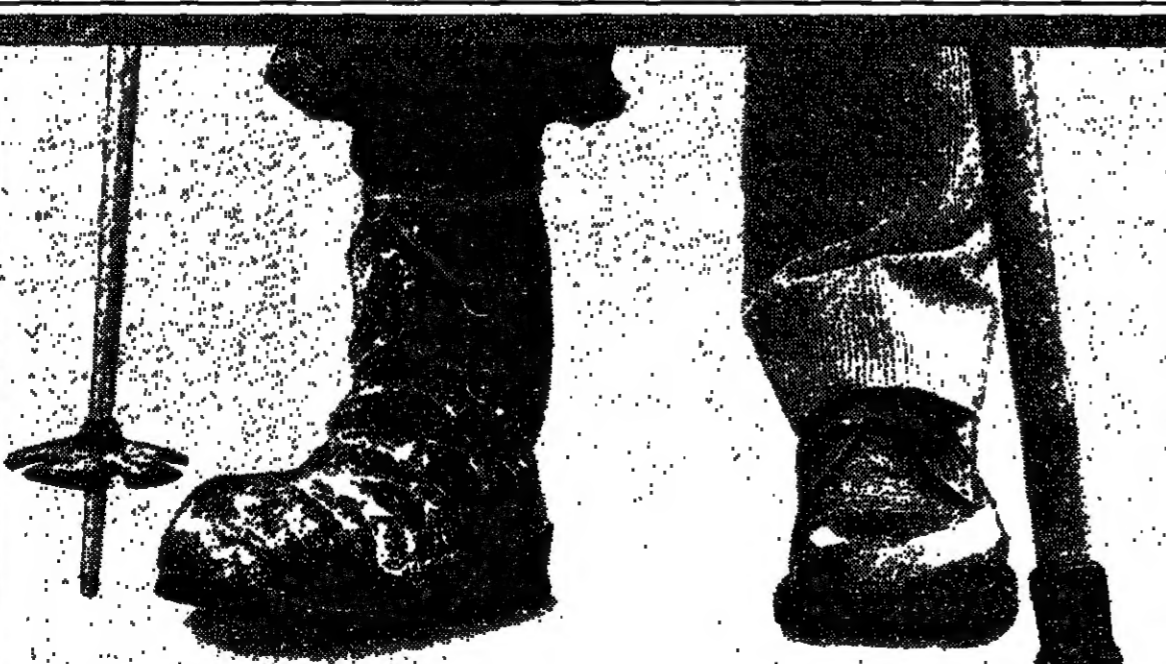
The American dealer Mr Richard Feigen sold it to a collector in the US for £2.2 million. Last July, while this

offer was pending, the painting was put under a six-month temporary export ban on the advice of Mr Neil MacGregor, director of the National Gallery.

Because no national museums had made any efforts to match the sum within two months, the painting went abroad last November.

As the main London auction rooms continued their Christmas holidays yesterday, a collection of fruitwood models of cornices, ceiling roses and dado rails, used by a Lancashire company for the past 80 years in the manufacture of reproduction mirrors and furniture, fetched a total of £38,940 at Sotheby's Chester.

Many had been acquired by members of the family firm from a London furniture factory bombed during the Blitz. Fourteen lots went to a single telephone buyer.



HELP ONE CONQUEST LEAD TO ANOTHER.

In March, Sir Rannulph Fiennes and his team will attempt to conquer one of the last great challenges left to man. Or rather, two of them.

They are aiming to walk unassisted to the North Pole, and in doing so, hope to raise £2 million to help the Multiple Sclerosis Society in its urgent quest for a cure.

90,000 people in this country have the disease which, as you may be aware, devastates the central nervous system and can strike anyone at any time.

At the moment there

are no known causes and no known cure.

£2 million, however, would create, at a British university, a research department devoted exclusively to Multiple Sclerosis.

Your help therefore is urgently needed.

For although these men have pledged their intention to walk unassisted, please make sure they don't.

For further information, post the coupon or call 0898 666600. (Calls charged at 25p per minute, cheap rate, or 38p per minute at all other times.) Or to make a donation, call into any branch of the

Midland Bank.

MS
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

PLEASE SEND ME MORE DETAILS ABOUT NORTH POLE 90.

I ENCLOSE A DONATION TO THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY RESEARCH CHAIR APPEAL OF £

NAME

ADDRESS

TO: THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, FREEPOST, 25 EFFIE ROAD, LONDON SW6 1YZ.

RECEIPT REQUIRED. ☐

Nurse recruitment drive aims to alter 'illiberal' ethos

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

A campaign to attract 85,000 former nurses back to work by changing "illiberal and inflexible" management attitudes was launched by the Royal College of Nursing yesterday.

The project, backed by cash from both the private and public sectors, aims at defusing the "demographic time bomb" of a decline in school leavers, who now account for more than 30 per cent of nursing recruits.

"In all the discussions going on about the health service I am amazed how little reference is made to the desperate current shortage of nurses in London and the South-east and the impending worsening shortage that will affect the whole country," Miss Christine Hancock, the college's general secretary, said. "Unless we take action now, the effects on staffing will be disastrous."

The project includes an Open College television course starting next summer to update the skills of would-be returners, to which the Department of Health is contributing £100,000. However, initially the campaign

will be targeted on managers to convince them of the need to attract mature nurses back.

The college is holding a series of roadshows over the coming months to provide a forum for managers and educators to consider nurse staffing difficulties and draw up local strategies.

The roadshows will be backed by four "trigger" videos, which portray examples of "intransigent, traditional attitudes from managers and other health service staff."

"There is a major problem of resentful attitudes both in management and in existing nursing staff if there is an attempt to recruit back part-time staff," Miss Hancock said. "The project sets out to alter a management ethos, which at its illiberal and inflexible worst is a positive deterrent to nurses returning."

Miss Hancock said that an estimated 85,000 nurses could be encouraged to return, particularly if flexible or part-time work was offered. Last year the college criticized a recruitment campaign held by the Department of Health as a waste of money as it was targeted at young people

entering nursing for the first time. Last night, Mrs Anne Poole, chief nursing officer at the Department of Health, backed the new initiative.

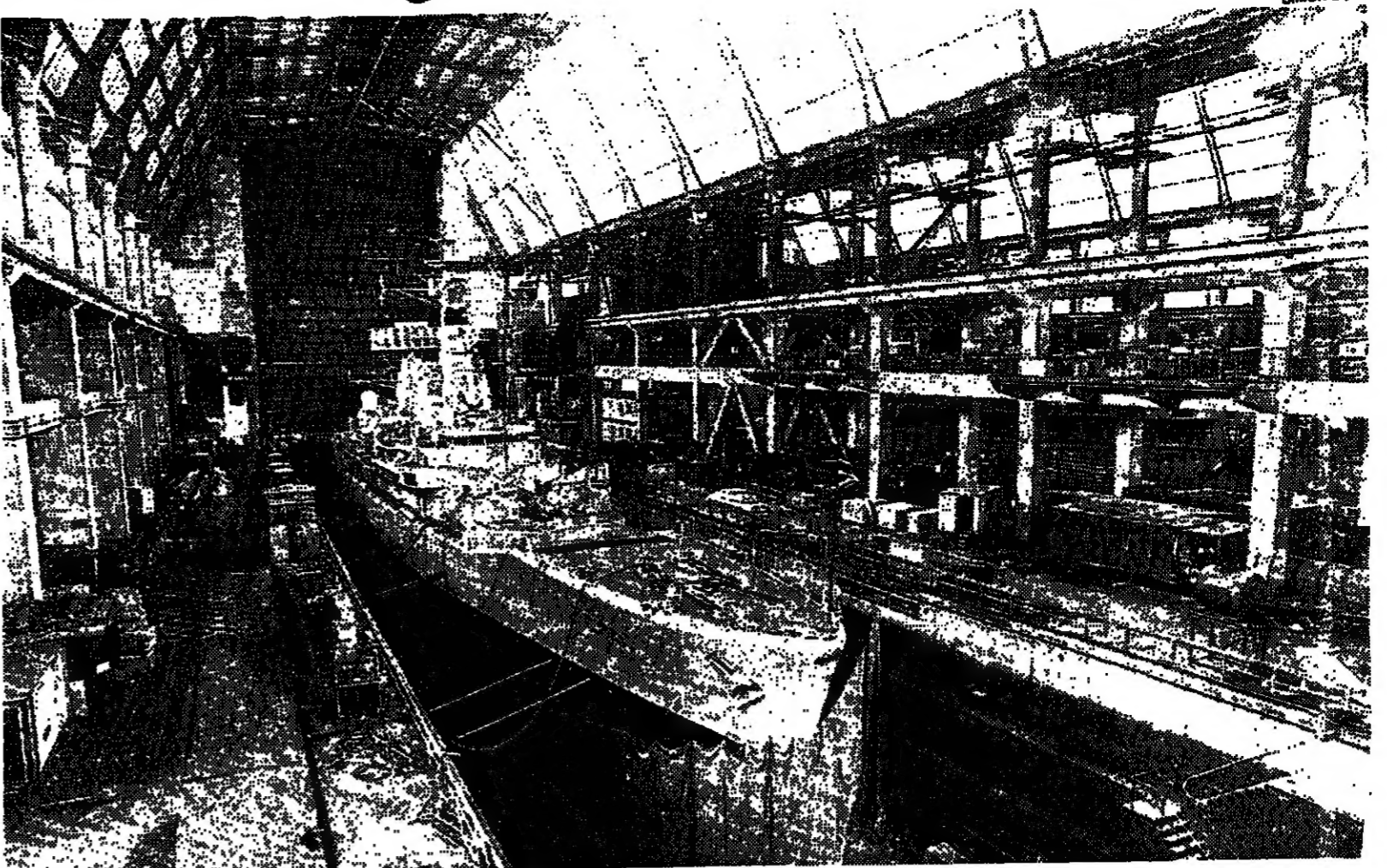
The department's campaign to recruit new people had been successful, but it was also imperative to attract back to nursing those who had previously worked in the profession, she said.

Under the Open College course would-be returners can choose their time to study and where they wish to do clinical practice. The course, backed by videos and workbooks, involves 150 hours' study time, of which 75 should be spent on supervised clinical practice.

Statistics from the college show that the number of entrants to nursing is already declining as those entering training has dropped. In 1988-89 there were 27,868 new recruits, a fall of 20 per cent over four years.

An estimated 30,000 nurses leave the NHS every year, most of them for career breaks rather than other employment. There are now more qualified nurses outside the NHS than in it.

Refit for frigate in all-weather dry dock



HMS Danae, the 2,600-tonne Leander class frigate, undergoing a refit in the covered complex operated by Devonport Management Ltd, which won a seven-year contract to manage the Royal Navy dockyard there in 1987. The complex contains three parallel dry docks, each big enough to hold the Navy's new

"stretched" frigates, which are more than 130 metres long (Libby Jukes writes). Danae, 113 metres long and 12.5 metres wide, was completed in 1967. The Leander class was then the biggest frigate built for the Navy since the Second World War. Powered by two sets of steam turbine engines

generating 30,000 shaft horse power, she is capable of more than 30 knots. Danae normally carries a crew of 230. Her equipment includes a Lynx helicopter, Exocet and SeaCat missile systems and anti-submarine torpedoes. The Ministry of Defence said the refit was expected to take 14 months.

Countryside development

Housing land glut is claimed

By Christopher Warnman, Property Correspondent

The curse of development hangs over more areas of English countryside than is necessary because of an over-supply of land for housing, the Council for the Protection of Rural England claims today.

The council, responding to the Government's draft guidance on housing planning policy published last October, says in a report that the allocation of land for housing development above the levels agreed in official plans is a key threat to countryside protection, yet the Government's guidance "is written as if there were land shortages".

Explaining the threat, Mr Tony Burton, the council's planning officer, said the draft guidance was wrong in emphasizing that local authorities should not create shortages of housing land.

"There is clear evidence that developers' fears on this front are unfounded. CPRE's analysis shows that the real problem lies in too much land being allocated, not too little."

He welcomed the Government's recent expressions of support for the planning system, but said that to defuse the public controversy over housing development in the countryside local authorities must be able to keep development within agreed guidelines.

"They must be given the confidence and ability to control the rate of release of land for development, to ensure that agreed building levels are not overshot."

The council wants the Government to give detailed advice to local authorities,

empowering them to delay the identification of land for development. In addition, it wants them to control the rate at which it is developed, and to refuse planning permission, even on allocated sites in sensitive areas subject to high development pressure.

It accepts that some new housing development is both necessary and desirable and agrees that greenfield sites will play a part in satisfying requirements, but argues that the objective of the Government's guidance should be to achieve the necessary development with minimum damage to the countryside and maximum advantage to the localities concerned.

The County Planning Officers' Society has said there is a substantial surplus of land identified for housing in the next five years.

● The elderly are being offered grants of £1,000 to spruce up their homes under a new scheme aimed at persuading them to "stay put".

They will also be given special help in deciding what work needs to be done, choosing a good builder, and support during and after the building work.

The idea behind the pilot scheme being run by Sheffield City Council in partnership with the Yorkshire Metropolitan Housing Association, is to encourage old people to keep their homes by providing more home comforts.

The scheme is to be launched in the city's Burngreave and Grimethorpe, areas where there are 6,000 old houses.

Spitfire's engine failed before crash

By Ray Clancy

Mr Charles Church, who died when his restored Spitfire crashed into a field, fought to keep control of the aircraft as it suffered engine failure, an inquest heard yesterday.

He made two mayday calls and requested an emergency landing at nearby Blackbushe airfield, but the plane plummeted to the ground and burst into flames. Mr Church, aged 46, a millionaire property developer, of Micheldever, Hampshire, died from multiple injuries. His body was so badly burnt that it had to be identified from dental records.

Eyewitnesses told the inquest, at Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, that the engine sound was odd just before the crash last July. Mr David

Dougan, a British Airways aircraft engineer who lived near the crash scene, said he had heard the Spitfire earlier in the day as it was being flown to Dunsfold airshow.

"When I first heard the plane go over my garden, the engine sounded beautiful, but when I heard it in the evening it sounded really rough. The engine noise was faltering, catching, falling and then catching. When you hear that noise you know something is badly wrong."

Another eyewitness, Mr Arnold Jones, said he heard the plane's propeller stop. "The pilot banked violently to the left and went out of view. Then I saw a pall of black smoke," he told the inquest.

Mr Richard Melton, the chief engineer for Charles Church Spitfires, said the recently restored mark 5 Spitfire had been air-tested by two RAF pilots, one of whom had flown the plane that morning.

However, Mr Stuart Culling, a senior air accidents inspector, told the inquest the plane had suffered crankshaft failure. It had not been possible to determine if the stress began before or after the last engine overhaul.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.



Mr Church: Body was badly burnt after crash.

IF YOU ARE
ABOUT TO MOVE
YOU WANT A
MORTGAGE RATE
THAT ISN'T.

13.25%

FIXED

(14.2%)

APR

This rate is fixed for two years with an arrangement fee of £100, so drop into your local branch today, or call 0800 400450 for details, as funds are limited.

ALLIANCE LEICESTER

YOU GET A SMARTER INVESTOR AT THE ALLIANCE & LEICESTER.

WRITTEN DETAILS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST. LOANS SUBJECT TO STATUS AND VALUATION AND SECURITY IS REQUIRED. ALLIANCE & LEICESTER BUILDING SOCIETY, HOVE ADMINISTRATION, HOVE PARK, HOVE, EAST SUSSEX BN3 7AZ. ALLIANCE & LEICESTER BUILDING SOCIETY.

Apology awaiting Romanian children

Executions win mass support in Bucharest poll

From Christopher Walker
Bucharest

When pupils return to the snow-covered Secondary School Number 26 in Bucharest today for the first time since the December revolution, they will find the syllabus transformed, the grey walls bare of Communist propaganda and the teachers waiting to give them a public apology.

"We intend to ask forgiveness for the way that we misled them all in our teaching under Ceausescu. We realize that the schools did much to lead to the general degeneration of society. Virtually everything we taught was deformed," explained Mrs. Fintea Popescu, the headmistress.

She added: "We sincerely hope they will accept our apology."

As final preparations were being made for the new term at the school yesterday, the staff was frantically tearing down the compulsory, idealized portraits of the late dictator from the front of every textbook.

Also being ripped out were the pages in some books containing the now despised "Hymn of the Socialist Republic of Romania". One of its turgid verses says: "Today the party unites us, On the Romanian plain, Along the Danube, Along the Carpathians, By the act of our enthusiasm."

Many of the walls in the three-storey building are empty. Scores of portraits of the dictator have been removed, along with the Communist propaganda posters containing falsified production figures and other mythical statistics, far removed from Romania's realities.

"There has been no time to get new books, so we are just tearing out all the awful portraits of him which had to appear by law in the front of every book. Some of the history books and Romanian language texts containing his words, we are throwing away altogether," Mrs. Popescu explained.

Where Ceausescu's huge portrait dominated the entrance hall there is now a large victory sign and a framed page of a paper printed in the early days of the uprising, showing much of the human carnage. "That is why we mourn," is



Professor Richard Crampton, expert in East European History at the University of Kent in Canterbury, with a huge collection of books

donated for dispatch to Romania. After seeing pictures of the Bucharest University library engulfed in flames during the Christmas

uprising, British academics have joined forces to replace the books that were destroyed. An appeal in the press resulted in tens of thou-

sands of books coming in from private individuals. The academics will also approach publishers and distributors for donations.

room walls with portraits of old kings, Steven the Great and Michael the Brave, including flowers and quotations from poets.

"Every piece of Communist thought control has been removed, as has every reminder of the terrible tyrant who some of our own children helped to overthrow," she added, pointing proudly to the empty space above her battered desk where the mandatory classroom portrait of Ceausescu used to be.

Another teacher explained that the first portraits of the tyrant had been taken from such an angle that he appeared to have only one ear.

That led to a vicious underground whispering campaign about his alleged deformities, which after it was relayed to him by his spies, resulted in a second portrait being issued showing both ears in place.

Apart from history, the subject most affected by the revolutionary changes are foreign languages, which were detested by Ceausescu. He never allowed textbooks on them to refer to the countries whose language was being taught.

Foreign languages will now be taught to much younger children and English will replace Russian where qualified teachers are available.

Pupils show concern

Bucharest - A touching example of British solidarity with the Romanians is the pile of letters written to Romanian schoolchildren by pupils from three primary schools in Berkshire who watched the traumatic events of December on television (Christopher Walker writes).

"I am handing the letters to a school in Bucharest so that the children can see how their contemporaries in the West were affected by what happened," said Mrs. Margaret Abbey, a Berkshire teacher. "I

also hope that friendships will be struck up through the letters which will eventually lead to an exchange of visits now that Romanians are free to travel abroad."

Among the letters is one from a pupil, aged eight, at Sonning Common Primary School. "Hello. My name is Nicholas," he wrote. "I expect you are glad that Mr and Mrs Ceausescu are dead. I hope you are well after the fighting. My favourite sport is hockey, but I play football and cricket. I have light brown hair..."

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

The people of Bucharest have expressed overwhelming support for the summary trial and execution of the Ceausescus and massive opposition to the continued existence of the Communist Party in the first opinion poll carried out since the Romanian revolution.

By contrast, the military gained almost total support and Romanian television's outstanding performance during the crucial days of fighting was rewarded with a huge vote of confidence.

The poll was carried out in the streets of the capital about a week ago by the French organization BVA, using Romanian interviewers.

While the opinions it reflects do not take account of the turbulent events in Bucharest over the past few days, the strength of feeling on vital issues among those questioned undoubtedly provides what BVA describes as a valid "photograph of the state of affairs".

As the organizers note, "don't know" were virtually absent. The unanimity of views about the Army, trusted by 97 per cent, and the reformed state television service, favourably rated by 89 per cent, is considered particularly impressive.

The prospects for a return of the monarchy in Romania, take a considerable knock. Only 30 per cent of respondents had a good opinion of the former King Michael, most of them supporters of the National Peasants' Party, and the largest single group in the over-65 age bracket.

Among young people, by contrast, the proportion of critics of the former monarch approached 50 per cent, with hostility particularly evident among students.

With almost 84 per cent of those questioned unambiguously in favour of the execution of Nicolai and Elena Ceausescu, the interim government's decision to think again about abolition of the death penalty makes good sense politically.

On the other hand, the bitter hostility towards the

Communists, who gained a meagre 3 per cent of support in the poll, may well rebound against the authorities if they go ahead with the planned referendum on whether the party should be banned outright.

While arguments continue about the precise origins of the rebellion against the Ceausescu regime, 90 per cent of those questioned in Bucharest told pollsters they were convinced that it was a spontaneous popular uprising, against some 8 per cent opting for the theory of a pre-planned coup.

Even so, almost two thirds of respondents claimed to

have had some presentiment of what was coming well before the explosion.

With the actions of the ruling National Salvation Front now attracting sharp criticism in some quarters, the 87 per cent approval rating it secured at the time of the poll has presumably been reduced, perhaps significantly. However, with enthusiastic support for the party spread fairly evenly across age groups and people in widely differing jobs, its power base still looks solid enough. Communists apart, the lowest confidence rating of 45 per cent was allocated to "other political parties".

In the personal popularity stakes, President Iliescu and the Prime Minister, Mr Petre Roman, shared top place with 91 per cent support. Mr Dumitru Mazilu, the vice-chairman, came next with well over 80 per cent, and General Nicolae Mitulescu, the defence minister, squeezed into third place on 78 per cent, alongside the much respected former dissident Mr Doina Cornea.

Solidarity vows to purge apparatchiks

Warsaw (Reuters) - Solidarity yesterday announced a new offensive to purge the remnants of communist power in Poland, saying it had to speed up democratic change after "explosions of freedom" in neighbouring countries.

Mr Bronislaw Geremek, the Solidarity parliamentary leader, said communist "nomenklatura" office holders appointed for their party loyalty were obstructing reforms and stealing state property, and that it was time to purge them from the economy and state administration.

"The personnel set-up in the main structures of power has changed very little," he wrote in a keynote article in the government daily *Rzeczpospolita*. "The moment has come when it is indispensable

to speed up change, to speed up history again."

He made the proposal 10 days before the communists open a special congress at which they will dissolve and form a new left-wing party.

It also coincided with a miners' strike in southern Poland - the first sign that tough anti-inflationary policies launched by the Solidarity-led Government on January 1 may be challenged by powerful sections of the workforce that traditionally support Solidarity.

Mr Geremek proposed a busy political reform schedule for 1990, saying a democratic constitution planned for 1991 should be prepared this year and possibly put to a referendum.

The first post-war demo-

cratic elections of independent local government bodies, which are scheduled for June, should be brought forward.

"It is precisely local council elections which can become a huge instrument in crushing

Peking (Reuters) - The Communist authorities in Mongolia have bowed to mounting public pressure and removed one of two hated statues of Stalin standing in the capital, Ulan Bator, residents said yesterday. The statue was outside an army officers' building. The remaining statue is outside the national library.

the nomenklatura system at all levels of power, shattering local cliques and bringing social groups into public life," Mr Geremek gave a veiled

hint that the purge could even affect the communist President, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, whose election last year was presented as guaranteeing stability as Poland switched to democracy.

"In 1989 we got freedom and stability," Mr Geremek wrote. "Now there is a question: is there not too much stability and too little freedom?" The appointment in neighbouring Czechoslovakia of Mr Vaclav Havel, the former dissident, as President has attracted considerable attention in Poland, where Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, is known to want to become President.

General Jaruzelski, who imposed martial law in 1981 in an attempt to crush Solidarity and consolidate communist

Letter from Moscow

Grime and a gassy green drink on The Lithuania

Every night at 19.19 The Lithuania, 17 coaches long, glides majestically out of an ornate green and white station in central Moscow which has been restored to Tsarist glory, and passengers settle down for the leisurely journey to Vilnius.

Beneath the wrought-iron girders and elegant platform roofs the spirit of Anna Karenina lives on. Smart ladies in fur hats, army officers in greatcoats and brand, businessmen and visitors to the capital bustle aboard or linger with groups of friends to wave goodbye. An acrid smell hangs over the station as black smoke billows from the little chimneys all along the train, where in every coach coal-fired samovars are glowing and steaming.

The platforms are low, the heavily built coaches are tall. Uniformed attendants, most of them women, wait outside to inspect your ticket. In winter the warmth is luxurious after the bitter cold outside. On the floor of the wide corridor, a druggist keeps the patterned carpet clean. In first - or "soft" - class, passengers enjoy the comfort of a big two-berth compartment, complete with leather pillows and a thick blanket that fits inside the special top sheet. In "hard" class they are more cramped in four berths.

The Lithuania is one of Russia's proudest named trains, harking back to the days when overnight sleeper was the normal way to travel. Even 10 years ago, an attendant would take your dinner order and bring the meal to your compartment. The ride was smooth, the gleaming steel and Formica coaches were spotless - except for the toilets, the letdown of all Soviet institutions. There was a snug feeling as you gazed through the double windows at the chill white expanses of snow, the wooden villages and dense birch forests beyond the city suburbs. A glass of tea in a metal holder was always available from the samovar, and biscuits were provided in the soft-class compartments.

As times change, the tea is still there but the cleanliness and dinner in the compartment have vanished. Now you must brave your way down 10 coaches, over connecting platforms so precarious that the unwary could fall through, jostle past groups of smokers clustered around the toilets and take your luck in the restaurant. That, too, has been better days: the food is passable, the cutlery seemingly made of aluminium and the beer and cognac that used to enliven things has been replaced with a sweet, greenish gassy drink - "because we used to have too many drunks," the attendant explained.

Soviet trains have always travelled slowly, at a steady 50 mph. Nowadays even that seems dangerous. The track is so deformed that violent crashes regularly jerk the carriage sideways and passengers are thrown almost out of their berths. *Pravda* recently revealed that repairmen were selling wooden sleepers and other equipment on the black market, leaving huge stretches of the 89,000-mile system in ruins. The strong, seasoned sleepers command high prices from people building weekend dachas: even rails are being sold off.

Most passengers, as in the West, now grumble about the railways. Especially the morning after a sleepless night. On the Lithuania, however, they are now preoccupied

with bigger issues - the future of their republic, the moves to independence and the reaction of President Gorbachev. Nobody minds talking to foreigners any more.

In the old days, a railway journey was a secret way of finding out what Russians really thought, as those sharing compartments with foreigners - usually due to an oversight by Intourist - would open up over glasses of cognac in the sure knowledge they would never meet their fellow passengers again. Nowadays you are lucky if you can get through without a complete history of Communist mismanagement, Soviet repression, the fate of ethnic minorities and predictions that *perestroika* will all end in tears and chaos.

Politics is the stuff of everyday debate - in the papers placed in racks for passengers' edification, on the radio blaring out along the corridors, and in every chance conversation. The decline of the Lithuania has been mirrored on The Latvia, The Belorussia and even the crack Red Arrow to Leningrad. Down south, the trains have long been dirtier and more erratic. Delays can last a day or more.

6 Sleepers command high prices from people building weekend dachas; even rails are being sold off

Trains to Armenia are in imminent danger of attack at present and those through Azerbaijan no longer run.

It is a shame: trains are still the best way to see the Soviet Union. There is still the thrill of arriving at the other end and seeing, on stepping out of the stifling heat, the coaches enveloped in ice and snow, like a scene from *Doctor Zhivago*. If you have time, you can travel all the way to Victoria station from Moscow's Belorussia station via Minsk, Warsaw, Berlin, Hanover and Ostend. The train takes three days.

For years, Tass has been promising high-speed trains on the main network. But a Soviet TGV is a long way off. Instead, Tass now issues warnings of delays lasting days, three-day queues at the booking office (a bribe is still the easiest way on to the Lithuania if you're in a hurry), summer holiday overcrowding on an Indian scale and crashes that suggest pilfering extends to more than just the sleepers and rails. Week-long journeys across Siberia become gradually more spartan as food supplies are steadily sold off for private profit by the restaurant car staff.

Goods wagons of fruit and vegetables are regularly left at sidings for weeks until the entire consignments rot. Trains with slabs of concrete going in one direction pass trainloads of concrete slabs going in the other, as anarchy in the supply system leads to absurd unnecessary journeys.

In one famous incident some years ago, locomotives from the Moldavian republic next door to help fulfil their transport plan more quickly, leaving every train in Moldavia without motive power.

Michael Binyon

East Germany sacks deputy prosecutor

East Berlin (Reuters) - East Germany's deputy Prosecutor-General has been dismissed for incompetence and the head of the Supreme Court has resigned, the official news agency ADN said yesterday.

The Council of State dismissed Herr Harri Harland, the deputy prosecutor, for "neglect in office" and providing poor information to parliamentary investigative bodies. It did not specify the investigations, but they clearly involved cases of corruption and abuse of power by the deposed Stalinist leadership.

Herr Harland's former superior, Herr Guenter Wendland, resigned in December after being accused by democracy reformers of dragging his feet in investigating misrule and misdeeds by

scores of ex-party bosses and state officials. The agency also said that Herr Guenter Sarge, the Supreme Court President, submitted his resignation to the Government this week and would propose a successor to the Volkskammer (Parliament).

No reason was given for Herr Sarge's departure. He resigned a few days after the appointment of a new justice minister known to be keen to set up an independent legal apparatus untainted by links with the Stalinist past.

East Germany's legal establishment was a virtual appendage of the communist party for decades until Herr Erich Honecker's resignation under pressure from the party and independent reformers last October.

Bulgaria's Communists may put ex-leader on trial

From Michael Hornsby, Sofia

A public trial of Bulgaria's former ruler, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and some of his relatives and closest political associates, is under consideration.

Referring to the possibility of a trial, Mr Andrei Lukinov, a senior figure in the country's new Communist leadership, told reporters yesterday: "We will have to look into our legislation and constitution, but it is not excluded."

Speaking English, he added: "I think personally that there have been very serious political and constitutional misdeeds which might warrant a trial."

Mr Zhivkov, who is 78 and had ruled Bulgaria with an iron fist for 35 years, is believed to be under house arrest, as is his son, Vladimir, who is widely accused of using his former position in the party's central committee in charge of cultural affairs to embezzle public funds for his own enrichment.

"Any violation of the law by Mr Zhivkov or by anybody else will certainly be prosecuted in the way prescribed by that law. That is a firm position. But we will not do the opposite - punish somebody and then try to find a law for doing so because that would be a return to the old totalitarian regime," Mr Lukinov said.

Mr Lukinov, aged 51, a former foreign trade minister, was promoted to the Politburo

days after Mr Zhivkov was dislodged from power last November. He is regarded as number two in the new party hierarchy, after Mr Petar Mladenov, the former foreign minister who replaced Mr Zhivkov.

As the chairman of a parliamentary commission investigating the misdeeds of the Zhivkov regime, he has the sensitive task of trying to apportion blame for the past four decades of totalitarian rule without destroying the Communist Party's reputation.

The party has not yet indicated when it will publish its findings.

"We are aware that some people are growing impatient. But if we really want to be a parliamentary commission, we have to see to it that everybody who might be accused of misdeeds is accused on the basis of a concrete legal provision and after due process of investigation and cross checking of facts," Mr Lukinov said.

"We have started our investigations into the financial wrongdoing of Mr Zhivkov and his family and, in some cases, his closest associates. But it is not just a question of financial misdeeds. We are also dealing with severe cases of abuse of power by the highest-ranking state officials. The way the Muslim question was dealt with in 1984 was a typical example." It was then

that the Zhivkov Government issued a decree forcing Bulgaria's Muslims of Turkish descent to adopt Slavic names and prohibiting them from practising their religion or speaking Turkish in public.

The decree was rescinded by the new leadership on December 29 of last year, provoking a week of widespread demonstrations by Bulgarian nationalists.

"The decision (on the Muslims) was taken by Zhivkov himself, perhaps in the company of two or three high ranking associates. We learnt about it post-facto, when it had been carried out," Mr Lukinov said.

"Certainly, in a situation like that, there is a problem of moral responsibility for everybody, and I don't exclude myself. It is the tragic logic of a totalitarian regime. You face choices. One of them is to be knocked out immediately. The other is to try and survive until a democratic choice is possible. I, and many others, took the second choice. In retrospect, I think it was warranted."

Mr Lukinov's remarks suggest that if there is to be a trial of Mr Zhivkov, it will concentrate heavily on the Muslim issue, which may make it possible to pin responsibility on the former ruler and his closest associates without implicating other senior figures in the party who remain in office.

MANOLO BLAHNIK
SHOES

Sale
FROM 19th JANUARY 1990

49-51 OLD CHURCH STREET LONDON SW3 5BS
PHONE 352 8622 AND 352 3863

هنا من الأصل

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

Czechs set deadline for withdrawal of Soviet forces

From Peter Green, Prague

The Czech Foreign Ministry said yesterday it had told the Soviet Union to withdraw at least half of its 80,000 troops and arms stationed here before Czechoslovakia holds free parliamentary elections in June.

Prague earlier announced it would like the Kremlin to withdraw all its military forces from the country by the end of 1990.

"The withdrawal should start as soon as possible, and the first stage should be completed before the elections in Czechoslovakia," Mr Lubos Dobrovsky, Foreign Ministry spokesman, said at a press conference on Wednesday.

"I would imagine that half, or may be a little more, of the military might" of the Soviets should be withdrawn by the elections tentatively set for June 8 Mr Dobrovsky said.

The presence of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia has long been a sore point with the Czech people.

The country's former communist leadership, forced out of power by last November's gentle revolution, was installed by Soviet tanks, and for many Czechs, the threat of renewed Soviet intervention gave the communist leadership its only legitimacy.

The day-to-day presence too, of Soviet troops has raised the ire of ordinary Czechs in much the same way

as the West Germans resent the Nato armies' presence in their country.

"They eat our food, they run people over in the road just because they don't know how to drive tanks," said Miss Jitka Kocanova.

And 21 years ago on Tuesday, a student named Jan Palach burnt himself to death in a gesture aimed at provoking Czechoslovakia's leadership into sending the Soviet troops home.

The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks was apparently dismayed that the Soviet negotiators apparently lacked authority to reach an agreement.

Budapest (Reuters) — A Hungarian state security chief resigned yesterday in a widening scandal over surveillance of opposition parties as Hungary returns to multi-party democracy. The Alliance of Free Democrats revealed documents this month which showed monitoring by the Interior Ministry.

Mr Dobrovsky said Soviet troops showed "a certain degree of surprise" at the Czech demands.

"Perhaps," he said, "the Soviet delegation was granted a narrower scope of authority than we were granted." Mr Dobrovsky added that there was concern on the Czech side

that the ethnic strife and other troubles within the Soviet Union might prevent the Soviet leadership from giving the necessary attention to the demands.

The Czechoslovaks are insisting the talks resume in Moscow as scheduled, in early February. Soviet negotiators did not comment on the Czech timetable for a complete withdrawal by the end of 1990, nor did they present any counter proposal of their own.

Mr Dobrovsky said the precise timetable Czech negotiators gave the Soviets on Tuesday was "quite feasible" from a technical standpoint.

"After we find a political solution, a technical solution will also be found," he said. "The date of signing of the agreement is not a burning issue for us. The burning issue is when the troops are withdrawn."

Mr Dobrovsky emphasized that Czechoslovakia would maintain its commitments under the Warsaw Pact.

Moscow is seeking to link any withdrawal from Czechoslovakia to wider talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe which are now under way in Vienna. The Czechs have pledged in Vienna to reduce their forces in Eastern Europe by 275,000 men. An agreement is expected to be signed by the end of this year.

Dubcek issues EC challenge



Mr Alexander Dubcek, the president of the Czechoslovakian Parliament, at a press conference in the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday, during which he declared that it was "just a matter of time" before Czechoslovakia joined the European Community (Peter Gullford writes).

Mr Dubcek, the prime mover of the Prague Spring, took advantage of his first visit to the West since emerging from 20 years of forced

obscurity as a forestry official to make his surprising announcement.

He said: "We do want to become a member, everything is pointing to this. Our own ideas and the conditions show this is only a matter of time. I can quite justifiably say that Czechoslovakia will enjoy success in this field."

Earlier, he had collected the Sakharov Prize awarded to him last November for his contribution to democracy and human rights.

Shift by Britain on Community links for Berlin

From Ian Murray, Bonn

In a reversal of government policy, Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said East Germany has the legal right to expect preferential treatment if it seeks closer links with the European Community.

During a visit to discuss the implications of the changes in Eastern Europe, he said that East Germany had a slightly different legal basis for association or membership because, at West German insistence, a special provision had been included in the original documents establishing the Community. As far as German reunification was concerned, he said that if the people wanted it, then trying to prevent it could destabilize Europe.

Last November, before the special EC summit in Paris concentrating on the East European changes, Britain had argued that there should be no special treatment for East Germany, which was considered to be trailing Hungary and Poland in instituting reforms.

However, as M Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, made clear in a speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday, East Germany is a special case and can join when it wants because of the Community's commitment to German reunification. Other East bloc countries would have to wait longer because they were not politically or economically ready.

Speaking in Paris, Chancellor Kohl of West Germany

thanked M Delors for supporting "East Germany's European calling". But the Chancellor also said there should be no special "German way" in the future development of Europe. In this context he made it clear that he did not consider Germany was any longer entitled to question the present Polish western border.

His refusal to do so until now has been a major source of anxiety to the Soviet Union and Nato allies alike. What was needed, Herr Kohl said, was wider relations between the Community and all of Eastern Europe.

In Bonn, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, also thanked M Delors. He discussed the question with M Delors last week when he was told that three possible ways were open to East Germany. It could seek associate membership, full membership or membership through a union with West Germany.

Mr Waldegrave said yesterday that he believed associate membership was the more likely way, although he would not hazard a guess as to when this might happen.

His talks, he said, had centered on the question of Germany's future and he had stressed that the British government position had never changed from supporting self-determination by the people. "The whole effort of the last 40 years has been directed at that," he said.

Moscow admits pact is changing

From Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent, Vienna

One of the Soviet Union's most senior army generals admitted yesterday that the structure of the Warsaw Pact alliance was undergoing radical changes.

General Nikolai Chervov, chief of the arms control directorate of the Soviet general staff, said command and control of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, until now directed from Moscow, would have to change with the times.

The Soviet general was speaking yesterday in a press conference at the 35-nation seminar on military doctrine in Vienna which has highlighted the determination of Eastern European countries to form their own defence strategies.

General Chervov disclosed that the Warsaw Pact's political consultative committee — the supreme policy-making body similar to Nato's North Atlantic Council — would probably "cease to exist".

The committee which has, in the past, consisted of the Communist Party general secretaries of the seven Warsaw Pact countries, decides alliance positions on all defence and arms control issues.

However, General Chervov said events in Eastern Europe had developed so fast, with moves towards pluralist political parties that the Communist Party was no longer able to take the lead. So the existing committee would have to be replaced by another body, he said. "We're still

working on it," he added. General Chervov who is part of the Soviet delegation at the seminar, warned that the Kremlin did not want "to rush artificially" to change the Warsaw Pact's structure.

It was the common interest of all European countries, he said, to maintain a proper security balance. But he expected that eventually the pact would become "a purely political alliance".

Lieutenant General Laszlo Barsits, chief of the Hungarian general staff, has said that his Government is more interested in protecting the interests of his country than those of the Warsaw Pact. He said Budapest's new military doctrine would return to an old Hungarian Army tradition of renaming regiments "after old peasants from years back". The Army, to be deployed in balanced units around the country, would obey Parliament, not the Soviet commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, he said.

● Nuclear deal: General Chervov confirmed yesterday that the Soviet Union was interested in the possibility of retaining an amount of tactical nuclear weapons. This would be in accordance with Nato's doctrine of "minimum deterrence". But he said the Soviet Union was still prepared to eliminate all tactical nuclear weapons in Europe provided there was "a drastic reduction in conventional forces".

Bonn wavers over Euro-fighter role

From Ian Murray, Bonn

West German participation in the troubled European Fighter Aircraft project is becoming less likely because of the reforms sweeping through Eastern Europe.

Development of the £22 billion "defensive fighter" has been complicated by a two-year dispute between London and Bonn over the choice of radar. Now the revolutionary changes in the Warsaw Pact countries are sapping the West German will to continue with the project.

Britain and West Germany each have a 33 per cent share, with Italy taking 21 per cent and Spain the remaining 13 per cent. At least 800 orders for the fighter, scheduled to enter service in 1996, had been expected, making it crucial to the creation of long-term jobs at British Aerospace.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister and a leading member of the Free Democrats — the junior partners in the Government — called the project into question yesterday.

Explaining his party's decision earlier this week to drop its support for the project, Herr Genscher said the decision to build the aircraft had been controversial in the first

place and there had always been the option of buying such an aircraft more cheaply elsewhere.

Reforms in Eastern Europe and improved East-West relations had created new circumstances, Herr Genscher said. "The Government itself has not made a final decision on this weapon," he said. "It is a question of development costs and we must see how priorities will be set in the future."

The Free Democrats favour large reductions in the defence budget and see the fighter project as an obvious way of saving money while sending the right signal to reformers in Eastern Europe.

The loss of Free Democrat backing for the project means that most Bundestag members would be against it if it came to a vote. The opposition Social Democrats said 18 months ago that they would not support it, and abandonment of the project is part of their platform for the election in December.

Given the public enthusiasm for helping East Germany recover, the Social Democrats are successfully asking whether European security is better served by building a new generation of fighter aircraft or by constructing new roads to Leipzig.

Dixons SALE

LAST FEW DAYS!

SAVE UP TO £200



PANASONIC VHS Autofocus Camcorder

Featuring audio dubbing, title generator and 6x power zoom. Insert edit for new footage. Model: NVM7. Was £1099.

NO DEPOSIT & £39.30 MONTHLY. (incl. Optional Payment Protection Plan).

JVC SUPER VHS-C

AUTOFOCUS
4 shutter speeds. 8-colour 3-page superimposer. Model: GR577K. Was £1299.



NO DEPOSIT & £43.24 MONTHLY. (incl. Optional Payment Protection Plan).

JVC VHS-C

AUTOFOCUS
6x power zoom, 4 shutter speeds, full editing facility, digital titling feature. Model: GR60. Was £899.



NO DEPOSIT & £35.37 MONTHLY. (incl. Optional Payment Protection Plan).

SAVE £100
SALE PRICE
£999

SAVE £100
SALE PRICE
£799

SAVE £100
SALE PRICE
£899

0% INTEREST ON TOP BRANDS

SANYO

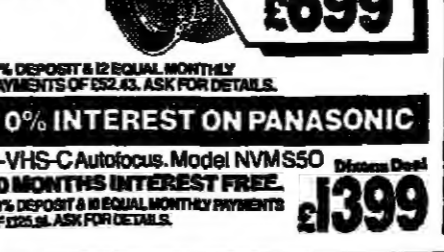
NEW 8mm CAMCORDER
Ultra-high power zoom lens giving 8x magnification. Autofocus for clear sharp sequences every time. 1/2000th second high-speed shutter. Title superimposer. Model: VMD6.



10% DEPOSIT & 6 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF £104.85. ASK FOR DETAILS.

0% INTEREST ON NEW JVC

Fully Automatic, Autofocus VHS-C camcorder with 6x zoom, high-speed 1/1000th second shutter plus low-light capability. Model: GRA1.



10% DEPOSIT & 12 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF £52.43. ASK FOR DETAILS.

0% INTEREST ON SONY 8mm

Top-specification Camcorder Model: CCDV88. Was £1199. SAVE £200



10% DEPOSIT & 6 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF £196.66. ASK FOR DETAILS.

0% INTEREST ON HITACHI

S-VHS Autofocus 8x zoom. Model: VMST200. 10 MONTHS INTEREST FREE. 10% DEPOSIT & 10 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF £53.43. ASK FOR DETAILS.



10% DEPOSIT & 10 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF £53.43. ASK FOR DETAILS.

EX-SHOWROOM CAMCORDER CLEARANCE

Hurry! Limited stocks. Check with store for availability.

| Model | Was | SAVE | SALE PRICE |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-------------|
| SANYO 8mm CAMCORDER Model: VMD3. | £699 | £100 | £599 |
| PANASONIC VHS-C CAMCORDER Model: MC8. | £749 | £50 | £699 |
| CANON 8mm CAMCORDER Model: E808. | £899 | £100 | £799 |
| MINOLTA VHS-C CAMCORDER Model: C50E. | £899 | £100 | £799 |
| HITACHI VHS-C CAMCORDER Model: VMC52. | £1099 | £100 | £999 |

There's always something new at

Dixons

A part of Dixons Group plc

360 BRANCHES NATIONWIDE TELEPHONE 01-200 0200 FOR YOUR NEAREST BRANCH

£3 Dixons Premier Advantage monthly payments based on the maximum repayment term: 48 months for prices of £199.99 and above. 36 months below £199.99. APR 24.5% (variable). Subject to acceptance by Dixons Stores Group Limited (credit brokers) and Club 24 Ltd. Written credit details from Dixons Premier Advantage Card, Dept. MK, Dixons House, 18/24 High Street, Edgware, Middlesex.

From Christopher Thomas, Srinagar, Kashmir

There is no functioning system of law and order any more, save for a fragile peace imposed by a huge number of

The unnamed man produced a leaflet that shopkeepers are being told to stick

Delhi (Routier) — The Indian Government has ordered the mass resignation of governors of the country's 25 states, the interior ministry announced yesterday. It has set first big stage ordered by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vishwanath Prasad Singh since he ousted Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party in the November elections. The ministry spokesmen said the Congress Party had broken the tradition that governors, appointed by the national Government in Delhi to play a largely ceremonial role, should be non-political figures. However, he said, the Government would probably reappoint many of them.

He also confirmed the existence of guerrilla training camps on the Pakistani side of the line of control dividing Kashmir. He said men from his organization were trained

A senior Pakistani official in Delhi gave a warning that repeated Indian accusations that his country was assisting Kashmiri militants were "potentially dangerous."

It ridiculed Pakistan's denial that it was assisting Kashmiri militants, saying that evidence to the contrary was overwhelming.

Colonel Guillermo Alfredo Benavides, left, leader of eight Salvadorean military men accused of the massacre of six Jesuit priests last November, at a pre-trial court hearing in San Salvador yesterday. The judge has 72 hours to rule on whether there is enough evidence to press charges and proceed with a trial. President Cristiani of El Salvador claimed on US television that the soldiers alleged the

colonel ordered them to kill the Jesuits, their housekeeper and her daughter on the Central American University campus. He denies the accusation. A ninth soldier suspect is still at large.

Return Fare

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ

Currently, you can reach the above destina-

Call free on 0800 777 333 or contact your local travel agent for full details. It's one way to ensure both time and money are on your side.

Seas are limited and special conditions apply regarding day of travel, advance purchase of ticket, length of stay. Some fares do not permit changes or refund. Add £10 tax/customs charge. Subject to Government approval.

From James Bone, New York

"It might say, 'John turned slowly with a sad look on his face,' or if it is an action shot it could say, 'The tall man

Deaths spark aid call

Reprieve for US bases

emerge from the general elections, now scheduled for April 8, enough time to negotiate a new agreement with the Americans. The last basic agreement which expired on December 22, 1988, gave the US a further 17 months to dismantle and remove all its military installations in Greece. This period ends on May 22, 1990. A law extending the period is to be passed by Parliament on Monday.

Berne (Reuters) — Switzerland will release details of bank accounts linked to General Manuel Noriega, the former Panamanian strongman, to help Washington press its drug-trafficking charges, the Justice Ministry said yesterday. Details of accounts in Geneva and Zurich, frozen by Swiss authorities when US troops toppled General Noriega last month, will be handed over unless there is an appeal within 10 days. The General is in jail in Miami where US authorities are preparing a case against him for allegedly helping to smuggle drugs from Colombia to the US.

[illegible]

Sisulu urges ANC hawks to accept talks with Pretoria

From Jan Raath, Harare, and Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

The battle between the hawks and the doves of the African National Congress came into the open yesterday when Mr Walter Sisulu, himself jailed for attempting violent insurrection, appealed for talks with Pretoria.

The septuagenarian former ANC secretary-general was rapturously welcomed in Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall by hundreds of young ANC members, many of them from the organization's military wing, *Umkhonto We Sizwe*, symbol of the party's hard-line belief that armed struggle is the only way to achieve democracy in South Africa.

Mr Sisulu and seven others, all released from jail in South Africa three months ago and later issued with passports, arrived in Lusaka on Monday for three days of talks with the hierarchy of the party's external leadership in the first substantial bridging of the gap between supporters inside and outside South Africa.

Observers predict a showdown between the military wing, on one hand, and Mr Sisulu and the many who support him, on the other.

"Some people are criticizing us for taking the initiative on this (negotiations), and saying we are going to be in a weak position," he told his audience, adding that some had "failed to understand" the party's policy. Drawing from

the autobiography of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader expected to be released soon, Mr Sisulu said there was "no easy way to freedom" and added that "the political struggle is a most complex affair".

However, he was careful to endorse the concept of a military effort alongside negotiations, urging the young men to continue the armed struggle, despite the significantly softened approach to the ANC of President de Klerk. "We know that if this is not done the regime will go back," he said.

Talks were crucial, though, because the ANC had "reached a crossroad": "There is no longer any way in which the regime can turn back. We have reached a point where the majority knows where it is going to."

Mr Sisulu also promised that the 1990s "will not end without us seeing freedom".

The ANC leadership in exile and the United Democratic Front (UDF), its surrogate in South Africa, are discussing plans to intensify the anti-apartheid defiance campaign to put further pressure on the Government before negotiations.

The ANC national executive committee begins a three-day meeting in Lusaka today and a top-level UDF delegation hopes to confer

with Mandela in the next few weeks. The ANC debate over future strategy has been made more urgent by the recent initiatives of President de Klerk, and the unspoken promise that Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, will be freed soon.

The date of his release remains the subject of intense and conflicting speculation.

The latest word from a close family friend, a senior figure in the anti-apartheid movement, is that Mandela, aged 71, is unlikely to leave the prison officer's villa assigned to him at Victor Verster jail before March. Diplomats also regard the first two weeks of March as the most likely to see his release.

The prevailing view is that President de Klerk will abolish at least some of the repressive legislation before freeing the veteran ANC leader, with a view to beginning negotiations on constitutional reforms.

The business community in South Africa has been encouraged by statements attributed to Mandela that he favours a free enterprise system. Mr Richard Maponya, a prominent black businessman who met Mandela recently, quoted him as saying that he no longer advocated state control of industry and commerce as an instrument for black liberation.

Mystery oil slick threatens Madeira islands



Workers scooping up crude oil from the only sandy beach on Porto Santo Island after an oil slick spread through Portugal's Atlantic archipelago of Madeira. Experts raced to avert disaster on the holiday islands yesterday (Reuters reports from Funchal). Overnight currents carried small quantities of oil to Madeira Island's northern shore from Porto Santo, 25 miles to the north-east, where the 13-mile slick has built up since Monday. As oil-soaked gulls

and turtles washed up on Porto Santo's southern beach, Senhor Fernando Real, the Environment Minister in Portugal, flew to the scene along with Air Force planes loaded with tonnes of anti-pollutants. "It is a serious situation," said a Madeira official. Environmentalists warned of a catastrophe if the slick reached the nearby Deserted Islands, whose nature reserve is home to a colony of rare sea lions and birds. No is certain where the slick originated. Madeira

naval officials believe that the slick may have come from the Spanish tanker Aragon which leaked 25,000 tonnes of crude oil off Madeira two weeks ago. But Senhor Eduardo Cruz, the deputy director of the Spanish Merchant Marine, told the Portuguese news agency Lusa that it was virtually impossible that the Aragon was to blame. The spill was very thick for oil that had been in a choppy sea so long, he said. Officials have not ruled out that the oil could have drifted from a

large spill from an Iranian tanker off Morocco's Atlantic coast last month. But they say oil would normally have been broken up during the 400-mile journey to Madeira. Madeira's regional autonomous government was considering seeking the aid of France, Spain, Finland or The Netherlands to battle the slick. Scores of men using bulldozers and buckets have scooped up several tonnes of oil on the island. Officials closed the island's desalination plant after finding oil in it.

Death toll mounts in Somalia's civil war

By Michael Knipe
Diplomatic Correspondent

The number of people killed in the civil war in Somalia in the past 19 months is estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 in a report published today.

According to Africa Watch, a US-based human rights monitoring organization, nearly half a million refugees have fled the country, principally to Ethiopia, while another 400,000 have been displaced within Somalia.

It is difficult to overstate the extent of the Somali Government's brutality towards its own people, says Africa Watch. Two decades of rule by President Siad Barre's regime had resulted in human rights violations on an unprecedented scale, which have devastated the country.

For 20 years, strict government controls have prohibited independent political activity and cut off all legal avenues for the expression of dissent. The repressive system is implemented by a uniformed paramilitary organization, the Victory Frontiers, which acts as the regime's watchdog at a neighbourhood level, and a powerful secret police organization, the National Security Service.

The Somali Government has shown a total disregard for the international laws of war, using its air force and artillery fire against the civilian population.

Africa Watch says the war is continuing in the north against the Somali National Movement, a rebel group drawn primarily from the Isak tribal clan. Similar policies are now being pursued in the southern and central Somalia against the Ogaden and Khatve clans in reprisal for their support of two rebel movements established last year, the Somali Patriotic Movement and the United Somali Congress.

Hong Kong and 1997 Economy flaw found in draft law

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor, Hong Kong

As China began the final stage of deliberations on Hong Kong's future constitution, it emerged yesterday that British officials are worried about the omission of a key point on the economy.

The current draft of the Basic Law, which will apply from 1997, does not explicitly give the Hong Kong Government control over its own economic affairs.

Such control is merely implied. This contrasts with the Basic Law's clarity on related issues, leaving no doubt that Hong Kong will have control over its own monetary, financial and fiscal matters.

In theory it could mean that Peking would be able to tell Hong Kong how to spend its money. British officials regard the omission as contrary to the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration, which set the guidelines for the Basic Law now being formulated.

An important Chinese committee, meeting in Canton, yesterday began what is ex-

pected to be its last session of discussions on the Basic Law. It may complete its work this week and the document will then go to a plenary session of the Basic Law drafting committee next month.

Mr Xiao Weiyun, a Chinese law professor, said amendments could be made at the

Hong Kong - Hong Kong police have classified as murder the death of a Vietnamese man in the Whitehead detention centre, where thousands of boat people are held (Jonathan Braide writes). The man died and nine others were injured, one seriously, when 20 masked men stormed the camp's dormitory yesterday.

plenary session and at a meeting of the National People's Congress in March.

However, the possibility that it could go through without the economic provision is worrying the British, who are expected to raise it at the next meeting of the Joint Liaison

Group in April. The group is the principal forum for discussions between Britain and China on the transfer of sovereignty over the colony.

Although the Basic Law is a matter for China, the agreement between the two countries is that it should be consistent with the 1984 Joint Declaration. Britain has a right to raise any inconsistencies with China.

Senior Chinese officials expressed concern recently over huge infrastructure investments by the present Hong Kong Government. Although these are a matter for Hong Kong and Britain, they will not be completed before China takes over. The lack of an economic clause in the Basic Law could allow China to alter the infrastructure programme once it takes over.

Peking is understood to be concerned that Hong Kong will be unable to pay for the later stages of the project and that it will be obliged to help.

The investments are seen by

the British and Hong Kong governments as evidence of confidence in Hong Kong's future economic health.

During the visit this week by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, construction gangs were pouring the foundations of a huge new central building to be called Citicorp Tower. The site alone cost HK\$2.7 billion, although it is only 100 yards square.

It will stand next to Hong Kong's current tallest building, the 70-storey Bank of China, built by the Peking Government. It is due to be completed next month after being delayed by a shortage of welders.

Mr Kingsley Sit, a member of the Legislative Council, said yesterday that China should be consulted about Hong Kong's huge public works schemes. He advocated direct dialogue between Peking and Hong Kong's Executive and Legislative Councils.

Liberians flee Doe soldiers after bungled coup attempt

By Susan MacDonald

Hundreds of people have fled fighting in north-eastern Liberia amid yet another apparent attempt to overthrow President Samuel Doe of Liberia.

Amnesty International has called on the regime in the West African state to stop summary executions by government troops and to investigate the alleged killing of hundreds of unarmed civilians since the rebellion against President Doe's regime began on Christmas Eve.

The Liberian Red Cross has announced that about 5,000 people are homeless inside Liberia, in addition to the more than 20,000 refugees from the affected Nimba province who have fled to the neighbouring countries of Ivory Coast and Guinea.

Nimba province is under a dusk-to-dawn curfew and has been declared out of bounds to travellers.

A lack of first-hand information means that it is difficult to assess the situation there or to verify the strength

of the infiltration of a rebel force that led to the crackdown by government troops.

Their numbers are estimated at 100 by the Government and 250 by their self-styled leader, Mr Charles Taylor.

The Liberian Government appears to be carrying out a form of scorched earth policy there, resettling some of the remaining villagers - the majority have fled - and

burning houses in an effort to root out the rebel forces. About 20,000 refugees, men, women and children, are now being cared for in the Ivory Coast. They have been streaming across the border for the past three weeks and accuse government troops and rebels alike of atrocities.

President Doe has denied that his troops are responsible for the killings, saying these are being carried out by the rebels.

He has added that the situation is now under control. Mr Taylor, however, says that his men launched a new offensive this week and could soon march on the capital, Monrovia.

Since then he has governed this independent West African state, set up by freed American slaves in 1842, withstanding an average official rate of an attempted coup a year.



President Doe: Denies ordering executions

Demonstrations grow as Israel's crisis deepens

From Richard Owen
Sefed, northern Israel

The air is thick with the smoke of burning tyres and protesters chant slogans against the Israeli Government as they barricade the roads with boulders.

However, these are not Palestinian activists of the *intifada* - rather, Israeli farmers at Moshav Ya'ara, one of the many co-operative farms in the north of the country facing bankruptcy because of the Government's failure to pay promised farm subsidies.

At the town of Hazer Haglilit near by, still more demonstrators chanting "We need bread, we need work" clash with police in protests over the closure of factories

owned by the huge, state-controlled Koor conglomerate. Koor, an arm of the trades union organization, the *Histadrut*, controls much of Israeli industry, but is itself on the verge of bankruptcy.

Now, with the diplomatic peace process stalled, senior figures in Washington have begun to suggest that US aid to Israel should be cut. Israel receives \$3 billion a year in American aid. The suggestion by Senator Robert Dole this week in *The New York Times* that Congress should cease to earmark aid for Israel, Egypt, the Philippines, Turkey and Pakistan, and should cut aid to Israel by 5 per cent, has aroused profound concern.

Israel's economic problems stem partly from the fact that the socialist ethic on which Israel was founded is in serious decline. The Zionist idealism which lay behind the setting up of *kibbutzes* and *moshavim* - collective and co-operative farms - in the pioneering days of the Jewish state has dwindled.

The growing number of oriental or Sephardic Jews and immigrants from the Soviet bloc either have no interest in the European origins of Zionist socialism or are actively opposed to it.

In response, Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader in the coalition, who has seen the power base of his once dominant Labour Party gradually crumble, has embarked on a programme of privatization. He has hived off Koor subsid-

ies for private sale. None of this has mollified the hard-pressed settlements in the north, in Upper Galilee and in the Golan Heights, on Israel's borders with Lebanon and Syria, many of which

Cairo (Reuters) - Egypt has invited Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Labour party leader and Vice Prime Minister, to Cairo next week to press for Israeli participation in a dialogue with Palestinians, diplomats said yesterday.

combine farming with industry. Both are proving unprofitable, and, in spite of the strategic importance of the settlements, the Government has so far refused to pay the *moshavim* the £2 million which

the farmers claim they are owed in subsidies. Most *moshavim* and *kibbutzim* have gone on strike, and several farmers are said to have committed suicide because of the crisis. Water supplies to the settlements have been cut off because of unpaid bills.

In response, the Government is rushing a Bill through the Knesset to approve emergency aid to Upper Galilee. Settlers there say the real problem is that in the long-term, subsidized enterprises are no longer economically viable. Mr Avraham Katz-Or, the Agriculture Minister, says they must learn to "diversify".

It was announced this week that the inflation rate for 1989 was just over 20 per cent.

Burdened by high defence spending, Israel is running an annual trade deficit of some £3 billion a year.

According to Mr Peres, inflationary pressures are the result of having to cope with a huge wave of immigration from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Ethiopia. Others point to the cost of maintaining Israeli troops in the West Bank and Gaza to control the *intifada*.

The angry farmers of the north yesterday gave the Government until Monday to come up with funds, threatening to take "drastic action" otherwise. In Hatzor, in Upper Galilee, thousands of protesters clashed with police after a decision by Koor to pay off hundreds of steel workers.

Briton gets to grips with Japanese big time

From Joe Joseph
Tokyo

Nathan Strange, a not especially chunky 18-year-old from Herne Bay, has a straightforward reason for being Britain's first *sumo* wrestler and perhaps the only man of Kent to wear his hair in a greased topknot for purely professional reasons - "because I love it".

The only less likely character in the grand *sumo* tournament now nearing its climax in Tokyo is Marcello Salomon Imachi, a 22-year-old Argentinian who has just become the first Jewish *sumo* wrestler.

"It's like the Army," says Strange. "It's very disciplined and obviously there are some difficulties living with 16 other people in one big *tatami*-matted room. But I really like Tokyo and I love *sumo*. It's neat."

Although Strange has actually lost weight since arriving last summer to join a *sumo* stable - largely because apprentices do so much running around for the elders that they sweat most of their fat away - he will end up far from neat, he will end up fat.

Salevaa Atisano, a Samoan-American from Hawaii who fights under the name of Konishiki and who

recently became only the second foreigner in the 2,000-year history of *sumo* to win a tournament, is the heaviest wrestler on record. Just 26 years old, he weighs 35st 13lb and looks in need of urgent medical treatment. Nathan Strange tips the scales at just 16st 8lb.

Foreigners who have lived in Tokyo become used to the sight of these incredible bulks rubbing their bellies against each other in a small ring and

● The only less likely character is an Argentinian who is the first Jewish *sumo* wrestler ●

have to remind themselves that it is not normal for young men to force feed themselves to a point where only a Bedford truck or another *sumo* wrestler can knock them off balance.

They train rigorously, and there are muscles under the fat. They run and jump and manage to swim surprisingly sleekly.

Even expatriates get hooked to the television when a tournament is on

and enjoy bouts which, after five minutes of ceremonial stamping, can pass in the blink of an eye as one wrestler forces the other to the floor or out of the ring. The £100kingside seats are as difficult to obtain as an invitation to the royal box at Covent Garden, but twice as exclusive.

The British have taken to *sumo* as they did to darts and other odd spectator sports. British addresses are now common on the bottom of letters to Japanese *sumo* magazines. Strange has attracted a clutch of fans, mostly young Japanese and British girls, who write to wish him success.

Strange was among the many people in Britain who caught the bug watching *sumo* on Channel Four. He then practised *sumo* in south London with his English judo instructor. Now that he is in Tokyo, he concedes it is not an easy or glamorous life.

"You do everything from cooking to cleaning the loos. If you're bottom rank you clean the toilets, including the giant size toilet we've just had installed. I'm on the second rank, so I'm spared toilet duty now. We wake up at six and start training at 6.30. Training is a lot harder than I thought it would be. Cooking begins at 9 am."

Despite a diet of heavy stews made

of fish, chicken, soyabean curd and vegetables, and mountains of bulk-building rice, Strange's weight has shrunk from 19st 5lb to 16st 8lb due to the physical demands of his duties.

Strange's weight loss has not marred his performance so far. He is up - three wins, two losses - in the current tournament, with two bouts to go. If he wins he might rise another rank, although he will not become rich soon. His board is met by the stable, his wage is basically pocket money.

But there is money at the top. *Sumo*'s current darling, one of the most successful wrestlers in the history of the sport and the favourite of most women spectators because he is the only top wrestler who looks vaguely muscular, is Chiyonofuji, known as "The Wolf".

Since reaching the rank of Grand Champion in 1981, Chiyonofuji, aged 34, has pocketed more than 800 million yen (£3.3 million) from salary, bonuses, prize money, and appearance fees. At a good tournament he can pick up 200 million yen from generous fans in the crowd. Encouragingly for Strange, Chiyonofuji has made it to the top even though he weighs in at a skimpy 19st 10lb.



Nathan Strange from Herne Bay working out at the *sumo* stable in Tokyo. He concedes it is far from a glamorous life.

Drug lords offer peace deal

Bogota (Reuters) - The Extraditables, Colombia's main drug cartel, said yesterday they would end bombings and assassinations of public figures and journalists to prove they wanted peace with the Government.

The statement, read over radio stations in Medellin, centre of the drug trade, said they would also halt cocaine exports and turn over their arms and drug laboratories "the moment that we are given constitutional and legal guarantees".

Police therapy Stockholm - Mr Tommy Lindstrom, Sweden's national police chief said the detectives investigating the death of Olof Palme, the former Prime Minister, had to have psychotherapy to cope with the decision last year to free Mr Christer Pettersson, who was convicted of the murder.

Media attack Beirut (Reuters) - General Michel Aoun, the Christian military leader, has ordered the prosecution of media which defied his ban on identifying Mr Elias Hrawi as President.

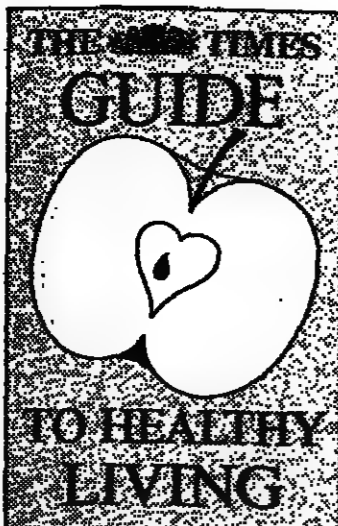
Custody death Johannesburg (Reuters) - A black South African man, aged 19, suspected of arson attacks, died on Tuesday during interrogation police.

Press protest Dhaka - At least 500 journalists in Bangladesh marched on Parliament yesterday demanding the repeal of anti-press laws.

Mayor killed Marseilles (AFP) - The mayor of one of the city's districts was shot dead in his car by two unknown men.

SPECTRUM 1

Is your environment friendly?

Part 4:
Fiends of the Earth

You are what you eat, drink, and breathe. But is it doing you harm?
Ann Kent reports

In just a few years, public indifference about the environment has been replaced with public alarm. Our surroundings are now mentioned so often, and in such a negative way, that it seems as if even the simple act of being can damage your health.

How much does where you live affect your health? The first problem in trying to assess just how far we have polluted our environment, and how this has affected our health, lies with the lack of hard scientific information. Timothy O'Riordan, professor of environmental sciences at the University of East Anglia, in Norwich, says: "Once the EC's Environmental Protection Agency is set up and begins its monitoring activities, we should have a better idea about what is going on."

O'Riordan points out that our drinking water and air are far purer than those endured by our Victorian ancestors. Housing and sanitation have improved beyond all recognition and, he says, the chance of dying of a pollution-induced disease is lower than it has ever been. "But this is no reason for complacency," he says. Judith Gubbay, of *Which?*, the Consumer's Association magazine, thinks that in some parts of the country we would definitely benefit from not drinking tap water. "Some water supplies do not come up to EC regulations, and some of the substances involved have a known health risk."

But how big that risk is, no one knows," she says.

Gubbay was one of the authors of a *Which?* investigation into water pollution. Its report, published last February, and based on information supplied by the Department of the Environment, showed that water authorities in the Midlands, East Anglia, Tyneside and parts of Scotland failed to measure up to EC standards. The pollutants were aluminium, manganese, iron, lead and nitrate. However, this information is now out of date, and the department has not revealed which water authorities are still failing to come up to scratch.

Gubbay advises anyone who is concerned to write to their water authority and ask about the purity of the supply and whether it conforms to EC regulations. People who are really worried could consider water filters.

Friends of the Earth has focused on air pollution as a serious environmental health hazard. Last August, it published its report on "Air Pollution and Health".

"Last year the World Health Organization guidelines for ozone, nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide levels were breached several times in Britain," says Fiona Weir of FoE.

The Government announced last year that it would make ozone pollution data available to the Press a day after any "smog" incident. The people who are at risk during such episodes, accord-

ing to Weir, are pregnant women and young children, as well as people suffering from asthma, bronchitis and heart disease.

She estimates the number of those at risk to be one in five of the population, but admits that it is "almost impossible" to prove the harm scientifically because statistics on how many asthma attacks occur during a pollution episode are not collected.

The risk of air pollution should be reduced after 1992, when the fitting of catalytic converters will be compulsory on all new cars. But FoE is concerned that by the time the new regulations are enforced, six million new and, for the most part, unconverted cars will have been sold.

In statistical terms there are striking variations in the health enjoyed by people in different regions around the country. According to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, the overall number of deaths from diseases is highest among men in Scotland.

Deaths from heart disease are highest in Scotland and Northern Ireland. A woman in Scotland runs almost twice the risk of succumbing to a heart attack as her counterpart in East Anglia, which has the lowest rate in the UK.

The North-South divide also applies to victims of cancer. The

highest mortality rates for death by cancer in men occur in the north of England and Scotland. Men in the south-west of England have the lowest cancer mortality rate. Among women, those in the north of England have the highest cancer death rate.

Infant mortality rates, a good indicator of health and health care, are highest in Yorkshire and Humberside. According to Professor Walter Holland, president of the Faculty of Public Health Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians, there are a number of reasons for these regional differences. "Coronary heart disease, for example, is commoner in the west and north-west than in the east and south-east, and is commoner in Scotland and Wales than in England. One major reason is the wide variation in how much people smoke. Diet and obesity are another factor, and another reason is possibly associated with the water supply. Studies have shown that people who live in soft water areas have a higher mortality rate than people who live in hard water areas."

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund has carried out a detailed study of the suggested links between cancer and proximity to nuclear installations.

According to Dr Sarah Darby, a medical statistician with the ICRF who carried out the study: "There is absolutely no evidence that cancers in general are more common near Britain's 15

principal nuclear installations."

But, while there is no general increase in cancer rates, childhood leukaemia is about 20 per cent more common round nuclear installations. However, Darby and her colleagues checked cancer rates at sites where nuclear installations had been seriously considered but never built, and found that leukaemia rates were about 20 per cent higher around these sites as well. "It may be something to do with rural conditions or the geography of the areas," she says.

The self-pollution caused by tobacco inhalation is a greater threat to health. Smoking causes 90 per cent of lung cancer, and is also an important cause of heart disease, strokes, mouth and throat cancers and is strongly linked with cervical cancer, facial wrinkling, osteoporosis, stomach ulcers and leukaemia.

"Passive" smokers may also be at risk. Dr Martin Jarvis of the ICRF's health behaviour unit estimates that there is a 30 per cent greater risk of lung cancer among non-smokers who live with smokers.

"We also think passively inhaling a colleague's smoke at work has an effect," he says. "Research has shown that people who are near smokers inhale between 0.7 per cent and 1 per cent of their cigarettes. They would be at the same risk of disease as smokers, but at a much lower level."

Additional research by Sara Driver

BRITAIN'S TOP 10 POLLUTANTS

Dr David Ball of the Environmental Risk Assessment Unit at the University of East Anglia says there is no consensus as to which pollutants pose the greatest dangers to our health.

"There are pollutants that other people perceive as a risk which I do not — such as nitrates in water, PCBs, dioxins from incinerators and low-level nuclear waste," says Ball, who compiled our list. "On the other hand, I have included atmospheric gases, because we are overloading the atmosphere; and although radon is not a pollutant as such, human activity has led to it becoming concentrated and dangerous to health. I have also included lead because this will be with us for a long time."

1 Atmospheric greenhouse and trace gases from fuel combustion, evaporation of chemicals, and agriculture. The gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, are leading to global climate changes with unknown consequences.

2 Halogenated solvents from toxic and non-toxic waste disposal. If ground water is contaminated by these and other industrial chemicals it can give rise to cancer risks.

3 Antibiotics from medical and veterinary usage. Inappropriate use has led to development of bacterial strains which can no longer be effectively treated by antibiotics. Wound infections and septicemia are increasing.

4 Radon from naturally occurring radioactive gas, which can become concentrated in buildings. Average indoor exposure presents a lifetime risk of lung cancer.

5 Noise and vibration from traffic and the modern urban environment has a psychological impact.

6 Nitrogen dioxide mainly from oxidation of nitric oxide which, in turn, is produced by motor vehicles, combustion plants and, indoors, by unvented combustion appliances such as gas cookers. The effects on individuals is likely to be small, although a large part of the population is exposed. Causes lung damage, especially for asthmatics and bronchitis.

7 Lead from ingestion of contaminated dust, paint, food and water. Car emissions are declining due to unleaded petrol. Affects the central nervous system and possibly blood pressure; thought to reduce intelligence and cause abnormal behaviour. Pre-school children are at greatest risk.

8 Environmental tobacco smoke from involuntary inhalation. Passive smoking gives rise to some risk of lung cancer in non-smokers.

9 Pathogenic organisms discharged into the rivers and sea from sewage. Contains viruses which cause enteric infections.

10 Photochemical oxidants from atmospheric chemical reactions involving nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons emitted from various fuel combustion sources, especially vehicles, industrial processes and solvent evaporation. Evidence suggests a doubling of background ozone concentration over the past century, with a risk of chest and respiratory tract problems.

Sara Driver



Jacqueline Glass and children: "I take vitamins C, E and beta carotene, and ginseng when I need a boost"

VITAMINS AND NO BEEF IN HEALTH-CONSCIOUS EAST ANGLIA

Jacqueline Glass, aged 35, lives in the village of Holbrook in East Anglia — said to be the healthiest region in the UK. She moved there from London three years ago, but is not sure that her present home is any healthier than her last one. "Farming in East Anglia is particularly intensive, and the results of that are unhealthy as far as I am concerned. Because of pollution people couldn't swim in the river or play water sports on the reservoir last summer."

Glass keeps chickens and tries to eat home-grown, chemical-free produce whenever possible. She prefers to drink mineral water rather than risk tap water, which has been shown in the past to have high levels of nitrates. "We haven't had beef for months because of worries about mad cow disease, and the thought of scrapie is putting me off lamb."

Her two young children have orange juice and cod liver oil every morning, and fluoride tablets for their teeth. "I take vitamins C, E and beta carotene, and ginseng when I feel I need a boost. It's difficult to say if these things are making us healthier — we don't know how healthy we would have been if we didn't bother." A large proportion of the housekeeping money goes on fruit, although they don't buy apples or apple juice because of fears about sprays.

She and Julian Fookes, her partner, have cut down from daily drinking to an occasional drink at weekends, and neither of them smokes. "I find that I have so much more energy the next day if I don't drink. Even a couple of glasses of wine seem to make a difference. I have just started meditating for half an hour before I go to bed. I enjoy just sitting there doing something for myself."



Nigel Webster: "I have cut down my drinking now to a pint or two a night, but that's just part of maturing"

GLOOM LIFTING IN THE HEART-DISEASE CAPITAL, GLASGOW

Nigel Webster, aged 27, has no intention of moving out of Glasgow, even if it is the unhealthiest part of Britain and the heart disease capital of the world. "It doesn't take much imagination to see why Glasgow is so unhealthy," he says. "You just have to stand in the middle of one of the most deprived estates. People living there don't give a damn about their health, they're more concerned with finding the money to feed the kids, getting the damp walls sorted out, and leaving the neighbourhood. Food, cigarettes and drink are what make their lives worthwhile."

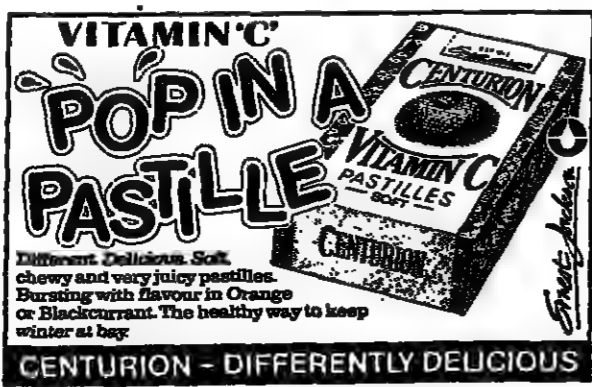
However, Webster, co-owner of a sports equipment shop, says he feels his own health has improved since he was in his teens. "I smoked 20 cigarettes a day and drank several pints most nights when I was at college, and I did no exercise. I tried five-a-side football

and had to give up because it made me feel so ill. "Five years ago I started to play badminton to improve my fitness, and three years ago I realized I would never play well unless I stopped smoking, so I did. I have cut down my drinking to a pint or two a night, but that didn't involve a conscious effort. It is part of maturing. You know how you are going to feel next day if you over-indulge."

"I drink a lot of fruit juice, and I think my diet is healthy enough. I would like to get involved with hill-walking, because from Glasgow you have access to some of the most beautiful countryside you can imagine. I think Glasgow is very aware of its poor health record, and things are getting better in terms of sports amenities and the raising of awareness. We have lost a lot of our heavy industry, and I imagine the air is cleaner than many places in the Midlands."

TOMORROW

Does marriage damage your health? The case for and against our most crucial relationship



Today, we know that healthy eating and regular exercise can contribute much towards our general health — especially as the years go by!

But you may not know that garlic is highly regarded for its general health benefits too. And that Höfels Garlic Pearles are also considered to be an ideal, traditional herbal remedy for coughs, colds and catarrh.

Höfels — GARLIC SPECIALISTS

With the normal quantities used in cooking, you may not reap the full health benefits garlic offers. And you may need as many as six of some dried garlic tablets to provide the equivalent of just one clove. In contrast, Höfels concentrate the "essential oil" from THREE garlic cloves to make one easy-to-swallow garlic "pearle".



THE BENEFITS
•SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

SOCIAL. "LOW-ODOUR" PEARLES

Taken with a meal, our pearles are virtually tasteless and odourless. And because they dissolve in the stomach, the goodness can be easily absorbed into the bloodstream.

Höfels ONE-A-DAY PEARLES — GOOD VALUE

Höfels traditional One-A-Day Pearles are highly respected by many users — including nutritionists. So when you want the benefits of a garlic supplement, remember health care begins with Höfels.

Available at most branches of Boots Holland & Barrett chemists and health stores

Höfels Health Supplements Made From Nature

Growing up healthily

Wordsworth did little for parents' peace of mind by pointing out that the child is father of the man. Many parents worry that their example may be misleading children; that their encouragement, well-meant as it is, may be interpreted by the child as pressure to succeed; or that their choice of diet may establish eating habits which will lead their children to the coronary care unit and an early grave.

Nor have parents been reassured by the tendency of sociologists and psychologists to discount heredity in the development of adult personalities,

and even physique, and to ascribe greater importance to the environment, particularly that of early childhood. There is no doubt that personality is in part inherited, but the extent to which it develops may well be related to background. Children brought up in households where pleasure, grief or anger are suppressed are unlikely to be demonstrative adults, and are more predisposed to stress-related disease.

Encouragement is all-important to children and should not be withheld. If children feel they are not loved for themselves but for their achievements, the foundations are laid for the Type A adult

personality, with its unremitting urge to compete, its aggression, its impatience, and doubled risk of a coronary thrombosis. As the adult stress-prone personality lacks self-esteem, parents must endeavour to develop a sense of self-worth in children, who must be shown that parental love is unconditional.

As with mental fitness, so with physical fitness. Quite apart from establishing a pattern of daily exercise, encouraging children to take exercise by teaching them to swim and cycle will help them form friendships.

There can be no excuse, however, for trying to coach an average performer into becoming a world star; there will be tears at the time and recriminations for decades afterwards. Nor should young children be encouraged to take part in adult sports — marathons, for instance — where damage can be done to the growing points of the long bones.

Eating habits, too, can be established in childhood. The child weaned on to chips is unlikely to become health-food conscious in later life. Children's diet holds a twofold danger. At one extreme, the harried parent may be tempted to feed a family on quickly prepared or pre-cooked convenience foods; these will often have a high fat content, low on fibre, minerals and vitamins. At the other end of the spectrum, the over-caring parent in the muesli belt may select a diet so high in fibre and low in fat that the child's absorption of minerals and vitamins may be restricted.

It has been suggested recently that some children from these homes are actually having their growth stunted by these diets — becoming, as one nutritionist terms them, "muesli dwarfs".

A good mixed diet of lean meat, fish, fresh fruit and vegetables will not only provide the necessary proteins, calories, minerals and vitamins for healthy growth, but is likely to lead to healthy eating habits in later life.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

HERE'S AN ASTHMATIC CHILD FIGHTING FOR BREATH



Asthma is a killer. Every year over 2,000 people die as they gasp for breath. More than 2 million people suffer. Many of them are children and it can be very frightening for them.

But we can help. Especially now that the Asthma Research Council has joined forces with the Asthma Society to form a bigger, stronger charity. It's called the National Asthma Campaign.

We're determined to find a cure for asthma and stop one in ten of our children suffering. But we desperately need your help. So please fill in the coupon and help a child to breathe.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP

I'd like to join the National Asthma Campaign (E3)

I'd like to make a donation to research:

£10 ☐ £20 ☐ £50 ☐ Other ☐

Or charge my Visa/Access/Amex a/c No.

Signature _____ Date _____

Mr/Mrs/Ms/Other _____

Address _____

Please return to National Asthma Campaign, FREEPOST, 300 Upper Street, London N1 2BR. Reg Charity No 802364

NATIONAL ASTHMA CAMPAIGN

TIMES DIARY

ALAN HAMILTON

For the first time since King Michael was forced out at gunpoint by the communists in 1948, an immediate member of the Romanian royal family returns to Bucharest today to see for herself the destruction wrought by the Ceausescu years. Princess Margarita, Michael's 40-year-old eldest daughter — and strongest candidate for heir to the throne should it ever be restored — plans to travel round the country with her younger sister, Princess Sophie, to evaluate what needs to be done to restore some of its wrecked architectural heritage. It will be the first time either woman has ever seen Romania; both were born in the West after their father's enforced departure. Part of their plan, I suspect, is to defect: any monarchical lineal from Prince Paul, who flew in last week on a somewhat farcical mercy mission. Paul, son of King Michael's half-brother, is regarded by the real royals as an interloper on the royal scene. Such interlineal rivalry, I fear, will not improve anyone's chances of recovering the throne.

Talking of statues, as Master Levin is doing just east of here, how many of Europe's statues are left standing in Eastern Europe? Demolishing hated symbols of the old regime and smashing them to bits has become a major industry. But the citizens of the Czechoslovak town of Zábřeh are being altogether more clever, indeed capitalist, about their 15ft sandstone monument to Uncle Joe, recently removed from the town centre by popular demand. They are offering it for sale to collectors, believing it to be one of the last of its kind still intact. The Civil Forum committee implores me to bring this to your attention, and suggests bids start at \$30,000. It tells me: "This money will be used for social purposes, especially for equipment of local hospitals. The new owner will have not only a unique curiosity but he will support the struggle of Czech people for renewal of their democracy." Serious bidders may contact me for further details.

● An Iranian visiting Azerbaijan recently was awakened in his Baku hotel room at 3am by the manageress hearing vodka and wishing to show solidarity with the Islamic revolution. Two good reasons there for the holy men of Tehran to keep their distance.

Sting, the British rock star, has been in Brazil adding his voice to the protests against an estimated 45,000 illegal gold prospectors who have invaded the land of the Yanomami Indians in the Amazon basin. Representing his own Rainforest Foundation, Sting had an audience this week with the Brazilian president, Jose Sarney, who announced that 18,000 of the intruders had been persuaded to move off without a shot being fired. I don't, however, know which parts of his repertoire Sting performed to frighten them away.

BARRY FANTONI



Two final winners in my Christmas contest to provide an item suitable for this column ten years hence. A bottle of The Glenlivet single malt whisky to Peter Taberner of Bristol for: "The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the recent AGM synod of Church of England plc, said she was disappointed by the failure of the flotation of Durham Cathedral, but a refinancing deal with Cardinal Noriega, President of the Vatican Bank, had recently been successfully concluded. Following the Mass walk-out earlier this year, the white collar union representing vicars and curates had agreed a pay deal in line with inflation, currently 125%."

And another to Peter Fleming of St Helens for: "Lord Branson of Bratislava got himself into hot water yesterday with his latest hot-air balloon, which is a full-scale model of Canterbury Cathedral (by arrangement with Dr Madge Tapscott, the Archbishop of Canterbury, of course). Richard hovered too low over the M1 Horseshoe near Milton Keynes, frightening 24 Clydesdales which were pulling a Euro-Juggernaut. All three southbound bridgways were blocked, causing long delays. Queues stretched as far back as the Noscab Halt service area at Watford Gap. Branson later apologized to travellers by helicopter."

My thanks to all who took part.

If you should happen by a cinema showing *Mystic Pizza*, buy a ticket and see this engaging film. I was particularly taken by a minor actor called The Fireside Gourmet: a bearded phony with a modulated English accent who has a weekly TV spot in which he assesses restaurants. There were two aspects of his performance that disturbed me: first he played the part as if he were Donald Sinden but was not Donald Sinden, and Donald Sinden is alive and well and would almost certainly have played it better; secondly I was on my way home before I realized that what had bothered me is that the language of gastro-criticism is not for speaking. I opened a food guide at random.

Not only the epitome of outstanding cuisine but a seminal establishment whence celebrated chefs have sallied forth to delight

The recent discussion of pay awards has a depressingly familiar ring. Ford is said to be setting a "going rate" of over 10 per cent which will be followed by others, not only in manufacturing. "Pay explosion," scream the headlines. Ministers urge restraint and warn of the consequences of irresponsibility.

For the best part of 30 years successive governments sought to cajole employers towards a set figure for annual pay rises regardless of whether they had been earned or not. The result was a low-pay, low-productivity economy slipping inexorably down the league table of international competitiveness. The norm became an entitlement.

Only since the trading sector broke free of the going-rate mentality have we started to regain international competitiveness. Employers are constantly balancing the need to pay no more — and no less — than is required to attract and keep the necessary skills and commitment against the need to remain cost-competitive.

With the price of manufactured goods in the shops rising by around 4 per cent per year, it is clear that such a balance can be achieved only with improved performance. Since 1980, manu-

facturing productivity in Britain has risen by some 60 per cent overall, though with widely varying performance. The CBI's Pay Databank shows that employers expect to achieve further substantial improvements, on average of about 6 per cent, this year.

CBI data show that during the first half of the 1980s at least two-thirds of all firms linked pay to productivity, and the trend has continued since. Employment has risen to record levels, and, according to a recent consumer survey, there has been a perceived improvement in the quality of British-made goods. Export revenues (excluding oil) have been particularly buoyant. Britain's share of world manufactured exports is now rising, probably for the first time this century. It is not generally recognized that we export more, per head of population, than Japan.

All this shows what can be achieved when employers are free to build pay structures that

suit their circumstances, and to pursue wage settlements that are financed by real improvements in performance. And at least one manufacturer in three is still achieving productivity improvements that outstrip the corresponding pay settlements.

To say this is not to underestimate the difficulties of maintaining progress towards an internationally competitive manufacturing base, which holds the key to redressing our balance of payments deficit and curbing inflation. With poorer prospects for growth in the domestic market, manufacturers are having to redouble their export efforts to cover investment costs under a high interest rate regime. Since mid-1988, when interest rates took off, employers have also been grappling with inflationary pressures on pay.

Despite the improvement, the link between pay and performance is still not strong enough to ensure that in all cases unit labour costs fall year by year, as

they must in a competitive world. If they do not, the result will be fewer jobs. That is why the CBI emphasizes that pay rises must always be linked to improved productivity. There can be only one going rate. It is for unit labour costs. And our international competitors have ensured that it must be negative.

Any manufacturer who fails to understand that pay increases need to be financed by improved performance is not likely to survive for long in the new decade. But more of the nation's wealth creators will actively flourish if four conditions are met.

Pay must reflect performance in the public and private services as well as in manufacturing. It is noteworthy that throughout the ambulance dispute there has been almost no discussion of improving the performance of the ambulance services in terms of patient care, vehicle and staff utilization, cost per patient-mile and the like. The problem may

well not be that ambulance staff are paid too little; they may simply not be paid what they ought to be worth.

We must avoid those inflationary own-goals which result in headline inflation of about 8 per cent while the price of goods in the shops is rising only half as fast. Unnecessary increases in local business rates, electricity and water charges — not to mention borrowing costs — fuel wage demands (through their impact on the Retail Price Index) as well as adding to cost pressures directly. Such own-goals cannot be afforded under any circumstances, particularly the present.

The momentum of investment — in skills and innovation as well as in the infrastructure and new production capacity — must be maintained. The underlying cause of our inflationary tendencies is generally agreed: the lack of savings and investment, and excessive consumption on the back of a speculative

boom in housing. While South Korea has a personal savings ratio of more than 30 per cent of GDP (and has seen its GDP increase from \$80 to \$5,000 a head in a generation) we are struggling to achieve 5 per cent. In the run-up to 1992, investment in all its aspects must be our priority. Personal tax cuts will have to wait, however delightful they would be.

Pay must be related still more directly to performance so that, as performance improves (and as performance improves only then), employees receive better rewards. Profit-related pay better rewards. Profit-related pay has an important role to play. So has employee share ownership: no substitute has yet been developed for the owner's eye in any business.

Treating the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of any condition can be dangerous — for the patient, if not the doctor. At present pay rises are not creating unemployment. Nor are they boosting the rate of inflation. Nor are they hitting investment. But they will assuredly do all these things in 1990 if the concept of a going rate for pay, regardless of performance, again takes hold. We forget where we came from at our peril.

The author is Director-General of the CBI.

John Banham on the perils of paying something for nothing

No return to a going rate

Mockery that helped topple an empire

It must be splendid to be a citizen of Czechoslovakia today, despite the difficulties, hardships and dangers that have inevitably accompanied the Eastern Revolution. But one form of rejoicing must particularly warm the heart of every free spirit there: the glorious work of pulling down and smashing the statues and portraits of the tyrants who set their persecutors as viceroys over them. But I hope somebody — President Havel will surely see the point — is at this moment commissioning a bust of The Good Soldier Svejk. If you do not know who the Good Soldier Svejk is (you may know him as Schweik), you have a jolly time coming; if you do know, you are having a jolly time already.

Jaroslav Hasek was literally as well as metaphorically a Bohemian; but it was the metaphorical side which led to his countless adventures in his various roles as drunkard, fraud, rioter, anarchist, practical joker, blackmailer, journalist, pauper, lunatic, would-be suicide, soldier, malingerer, deserter, linguist, Bolshevik and genius. The book he wrote chronicled the adventures in the First World War of his magnificently unheroic hero, Svejk (much of Svejk's character and escapades are based on Hasek's own life), and the work is deeply, passionately, wittily and devastatingly subversive. Subversive, that is, of order, religion, authority, respectability and propriety; I would not be surprised to learn that it was banned throughout the years of Czechoslovakia's *via crucis*.

If it wasn't, it should have been: Svejk sums up his political philosophy by saying "An empire as idiotic as this one doesn't deserve to exist." He meant, of course, the Austro-Hungarian, but it was even more apt to the Soviet hegemony, and the rivalry with which the book is filled should have put the Soviet satraps on their guard.

This flawed but immortal masterpiece was translated into English during the Second World War, which was when I, as a schoolboy, discovered and revelled in it. It figured, by a bizarre trick of fate, in the *Lady Chatterley* trial. That wonderful booby, Mervyn Griffith-Jones, suggested that Penguin could have published *Chatterley* without the rude bits (what he called "the bobs"). Allen Lane gently pointed out that Penguin's rule was never to expurgate or cut the books they published, but Griffith-Jones said that *Schweik* (the German spelling, used in the Penguin version) had been abridged, whereupon Lane, even more gently, explained that government regulations controlling paper (very scarce in the war) had made it impossible to publish it in its entirety. Mind you, if Griffith-Jones had actually read it, he would have been tempted to sling it into the dock alongside Lawrence, for there are some of his "bobs" in it, to say nothing of the most appalling blasphemy. In the early Seventies, a retired



diplomat, Sir Cecil Parrott, set himself to put Hasek's masterpiece on its proper plane, which is where Rabelais stands, beside *Tristram Shandy* and *Penguin Island*. His labours in this work are beyond praise; first, he translated the entire book, which must amount to some 350,000 words; next, he wrote a biography of Hasek, under the title *The Bad Bohemian*; finally, he produced a comprehensive critical study of Hasek's work.

It was always unlikely that *Svejk* (the Czech spelling, which Parrott preferred) will ever be forgotten, but with the monument that Parrott built him, it is quite certain that he will not. Hasek was fortunate in having an artist friend, Josef Lada who (after Hasek's death) drew the pictures with which the book is adorned, and it is impossible for anyone who has read it, and seen Lada's drawings, ever to imagine Svejk looking like anything else. (Alas, Parrott died in 1984, or we should surely have had still more *Svejkiana*.)

Svejk's technique for keeping out of trouble — or, more exactly, for getting out of trouble — is to assume the guise of an imbecile, though in truth he is stuffed with cunning, the cunning of the shrewd and wily poor, which has through the centuries defeated any number of bureaucrats, policemen, employers, officers and dictators. The book, indeed, starts at exactly that point: Svejk is arrested for speaking disrespectfully about the emperor, and in no time has persuaded the psychiatrists that he is an idiot, fit for the lunatic asylum rather than prison. His description of his time there gives an immediate flavour of the book.

I really don't know why those loonies get so angry when they're kept there. You can crawl naked on the floor, howl like a jackal, rage and bite... A chap can pass himself off as God Almighty, the Virgin Mary, the Pope, the King of England, His Imperial Majesty or St Wenceslas... One chap even pretended to be St Cyril and St Methodius just to get a double portion... The wildest of them all was a gentleman who pretended to be the

sixteenth volume of *Quod's Encyclopedia* and asked everybody to open him and find the entry: "Cardboard box, stapling machine"... It really was like living in paradise there. You could kick up a row, fight, sing, cry, beat, yell, jump, say your prayers, turn somersaults, crawl on all fours, hop, run about, dance, skip, squat, all day on your haunches and climb up the wall.

The Rabelais comparison is inescapable, but Hasek's imagination was more realistic; the whole book consists of the appalling scrapes Svejk gets into, and gets others into as well. One of my favourites is the drunken chaplain, Otto Katz, who is given Svejk as a batman, later to gamble him away at cards. The very mildest item in Katz's catalogue of defecabilities is his attempt to administer extreme unction, which ends with the chaplain telling Svejk to polish his boots with the holy liquid and Svejk using it to oil the lock.

Not only is *The Good Soldier Svejk* a picaresque novel so vividly funny as to be quite unforgettable. It is something more, much more: an anarchical yell of triumph, proclaiming yet another victory over all those who have power and abuse it. That victory, as we all know, is hard won; you cannot really laugh an empire into disintegration, though you can make its servants wish they had never been born. That is what Hasek and Svejk between them do, and I cannot but believe that in the long night of oppression, the Czechoslovaks treasured the book as a gospel.

It is hardly a gospel that it does insist that the meek shall inherit the earth. The bishop would like however, when it comes to the methods the meek are to use in order to gain their inheritance. Skiving, lying, thieving, cheating — all's fair for the underdog, who has no hope other than the hope he can make for himself, by worming his way into ordered society and releasing a bag of termites, confident that in time they can be left to bring down the structure.

Why do you suppose that humour, in oppressive societies, is invariably watched with suspicion and put down without compunction? Ask the termites; if you can laugh at the wicked, their fate is sealed. Jaroslav Hasek and his great creation laughed at every kind of obedience, order, structure, tradition, rank, respect, deference and law; they laughed because what they were laughing at deserved to be pulled down and burnt to ashes. In the annals of Czechoslovakia the good soldier Svejk should have a hallowed form and place for him than Wenceslas Square? Forward, the sculptors of Bohemia!

Sir Cecil Parrott's translation of *Svejk* is published by Heinemann. *The Bad Bohemian* by Bodley Head.

Ronald Butt

Keep cool on Hong Kong

Why do people who vaunt their liberal-mindedness assume that any politician who has misgivings when a significant episode of immigration is in prospect must be trying to use racial populism to further his own political ends? Why cannot the matter be argued straight?

The question struck me again on reading the terms in which Julian Critchley, in *The Observer* last Sunday, discussed Norman Tebbit's position on the Government's plan to give British citizenship to 225,000 selected people from Hong Kong. Critchley, who sits on a large Tory majority as MP for Aldershot, luxuriates in the political independence of a backbencher who knows that if he ever had a baton in his knapsack he lost it long ago while exercising his caustic wit against Mrs Thatcher. Asking the question "What's Norm up to?" he answered it by suggesting that Hong Kong could be Tebbit's chance of a lifetime. ("What price the Yellow Peril?") Could working-class Tebbit have latched on to immigration and race, the one issue giving him "a separate identity", to further his ambition to succeed Mrs Thatcher? Many, according to Critchley, think so. He ends by saying that Tebbit "will not be forgiven if he stirs up the mud on the race issue".

Yet if Tebbit does indeed represent a constituency in the country, what is wrong with that provided he genuinely agrees with it? All good politics are grounded on consent and should have regard to what the majority of the people want. It never pays to trick them, which is precisely what has happened over immigration for the past 30 years. If the people had been told straight the size and consequences of the immigration that was in store it is inconceivable they would have accepted it. Instead the prospective figures were repeatedly underestimated and the likely consequences camouflaged.

Suppose the consequences could have been seen in a crystal ball: that an essentially alien enclave with little point of contact with the native culture would be statistically dominant in large urban areas; that there would be many schools where the British cultural and linguistic elements were in a minority; that sometimes this would create educational disadvantage for those whose home language was English; that teachers who drew attention to this would be sacked, as were some who were accused of "colonialism" because they taught English instead of "multi-culturalism"...

Suppose it could have been foreseen that Salman Rushdie would still be in hiding after a year because of a death sentence from a religious leader which some Muslims in this country seem unwilling to condemn in a forthright way. For some "liberals" who have opposed every practical attempt to limit immigration, as well as standing for total permissiveness in "free

speech", the Rushdie affair has produced intellectual torture.

In her article on Azerbaijan on this page yesterday, Tamara Dragage declared that although some call the conflict there ethnic, "it is really a territorial dispute". But all ethnic disputes are ultimately about territory, and if territory were not an issue in some sense there would be no dispute. It is natural for human beings to want to live in a broadly homogeneous culture on a shared territory. (Small minorities are more easily tolerated than large.)

All this teaches that it is wrong to cast accusations of racism at those who are wary about immigration. The question of the 50,000 Hong Kong citizens selected for their special skills who, with their families, are to be given British citizenship before 1997 so that they have the confidence to stay in Hong Kong needs cool debate. The key question whenever large immigration is in prospect is whether the newcomers will accept assimilation in the majority culture. The people from Hong Kong may well be more easily absorbed than other groups. But that still leaves open the question of numbers, and also whether confidence will actually be inspired by the present plan.

It is easy to see why the Government has reached a compromise of allowing British citizenship to key professional people now, in the hope that it will give them the confidence not to leave. But the difficulties in the plan, which is still to be worked out, are very clear. The full 50,000 will not be designated at once; it will be done in tranches (say 10,000 at a time?) in each of which there will be various numbers of accountants, solicitors and so on. But as more and more of the 50,000 are named, will those not selected remain confident that they will be in the final batches? Will the whole business not look individual as between one person and another of equal qualifications?

It would be more sensible to wait and see what happens after 1997. But the Government says it cannot do so since Labour's refusal to underwrite pledges has robbed Hong Kong people of confidence in pledges that are deferred. Labour should clarify its unacceptable "all or none" stance. Its claim that admitting Hong Kong professionals would affront those with Indian sub-continent relations who are waiting to come here only shows how wrong it was to allow a flood of economic migrants to make it harder to take any genuine political refugees.

Nothing that is suggested now is very relevant to what would happen if there were a potential flood after 1997. That is the ultimate question and it would be a world problem. In the meantime, when the Government's Bill is ready, it must be discussed honestly and on the basis of its consequences, without any dangers and false accusations of racism.

At last I scoop the fat-pack



CLEMENT
FREUD

page of *The Sunday Sport*, and when it comes to catering establishments it is a minor miracle to find anywhere that has not already been praised, condemned, noticed to have lost its

first fine flourish, written off, revived, sunk and sought change of usage to become an estate agent's office. Each of these stages is chronicled by a different journalist, for there is no mileage in the *Daily Mirror* man agreeing with anything penned by the scribe on *Freak Out*.

Yet it remains the ambition of every food writer to discover; to be the first to find a place of quality and see his appreciation framed in the restaurant's window, his name on the display advertisements. Well, I have discovered a place. A place that no one else has found, whose name has never appeared in print. It is a haven of culinary

originality and excellence — missed by the entire profession, of which I was once a member. The food is exciting, the atmosphere relaxed (it is so often the other way round), and an immaculate starter of beautiful goat's cheese on a bed of fresh spinach, rocket and chervil in an inspired dressing costs £2.95. Spinach Tortellini dressed with shivers of smoked salmon served in a cream and lemon sauce costs £2.95 also, as does wonderfully fresh grilled tuna fish on a bed of haricots beans spiked with red onion and olive oil. The same price gets you as perfect a *tarde de citron* with caramelized orange and Cointreau as you will find in

the metropolis. Each dish comes in a closed straw basket perched on other closed straw baskets — the sort of container in which you would expect to find Chinese dim-sum. Olive bread is hot and freshly baked and costs £1. House wine is £6.50 and Beck's beer comes in tankards that have rested in the deep freeze.

How is it, I do hear readers ask, that you found this amazing establishment of which no one else has made mention? I have to admit, with customary modesty, that I have a nose for these things. Also I might have been lucky: the place opened on Monday, which is a boon to a man who writes his day. It's called Tall Order, and the SW6 telephone 371 9673; open Saturday, and for weekend luncheons.

Mrs T's Home help

Asked about the Home Office minister opposite him in 1987, Alf Dubs, Labour's immigration spokesman, declared: "It's a lousy job. But he's got nowhere else to go. He's not good enough."

It has proved one of the most spectacularly inaccurate predictions in recent politics. While Dubs that year lost his seat and disappeared without trace, David Waddington went on to become a highly successful Conservative chief whip. Then, in October, he was catapulted from a ranking outside the Cabinet to one of the three top offices of state as Home Secretary.

Few ministers can expect a harder year. Waddington will have to steer through the Commons the bill to give British passports to 225,000 Hong Kong citizens and he is responsible for the mammoth reforms of broadcasting. He will put his own mark on the criminal justice system with a white paper due this month and a green paper on the probation service soon after. He has to decide whether to legislate on Nazi war criminals in Britain and what to do about the right of the accused to silence.

Waddington is probably the first of Mrs Thatcher's Home Secretaries to share her gut instincts on law and order. His public image is that of a hardliner. He has always favoured the return of capital punishment and other pronouncements have helped to type him as a right-winger.

It was as a junior minister to Norman Tebbit at the Department of Employment, helping to put through the trade union law changes, that he declared of some of the Congress House barons: "Clearly there are some very nasty people in positions of authority."

Mobbed by students at Manchester University in 1986 he declared famously: "If I was a parent of any one of those children I would put them across my knee and flog them." As immigration minister he was responsible for removing from MPs the right to put a stop on deportations of illegal immigrants while they made representations on their behalf, and for pushing through the Immigration Carriers Liability Act, penalising airlines who took the risk of bringing in would-be immigrants with less than perfect papers.

Waddington appeared, if not to relish the role, then at least not to

THE TIMES PROFILE

DAVID WADDINGTON

lose any sleep over it. But friends, and he has plenty in politics, say that there is an element of caricature in all this.

Any man who has had the two roles of immigration minister and chief whip runs the risk of being branded an authoritarian. And his image will suffer even more when family connections make him a mill-owner as well.

But during his stint in the immigration job, Waddington took obvious pleasure in having eased the subject out of the frontlines of politics. At the Conservative conference in 1983 he was jeered by a few but succeeded in routing the repatriation lobby led by Harvey Proctor. And he took pains to establish and maintain good contacts with the leaders of ethnic communities.

It was partly his determination to keep immigration issues in the background of politics which led him on his arrival at the Home Office to oppose the Foreign Office plans for Hong Kong passports. He hoped the problem might be met instead by some sort of special entry clearance for key Hong Kong workers. But he accepts now that he was not only outvoted in Cabinet on the question but out-argued as well and that his plan was made a non-starter the moment Labour said it would refuse to honour any such arrangements.

Becoming Home Secretary has forced him into a few more adjustments. The former chief whip is now a little shamefaced about how often he used to

complain to senior ministers that they did not put in enough time at the Commons. As one who prepares meticulously for his eight or nine meetings a day, he now finds it hard to get to the House himself.

And though he has not changed his views on capital punishment, he is beginning to find them something of a hindrance because they are the one subject interviewers want to raise. And he accepts that hanging will not return, pointing out that there has been a majority against it in the Commons since the war.

What makes Waddington particularly valuable to Mrs Thatcher as Home Secretary is that he represents, as many of his Cabinet colleagues do not, an authentic regional voice. He is deeply rooted in his constituency of Ribbles Valley (formerly Clitheroe). When he lost the traditionally Labour seat of Nelson and Colne in 1974 he did not go carpet-bagging looking for another constituency and would not have contemplated resuming his political career outside Lancashire. Instead, the seat came to him: the sitting member where he lived died young and Clitheroe asked him to stand.

His wife, Gilly, one of the most effervescent and approachable of political wives (her father, too, was an MP), who admits that she could gossip for England, is closely involved in his political life. They have five children and friends say

BIOGRAPHY

1929: Born east Lancashire, son of wealthy mill owner. Educated Sedburgh School.
1950: President of Oxford University Conservative Association.
1951: Barrister, Gray's Inn, QC, crown court recorder.
1955: Married Gillian Green, three sons and two daughters.
1958-1974: MP for Nelson and Colne.
1978: MP for Clitheroe, then Ribbles Valley. Government whip.
1981-83: Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Employment.
1983-87: Minister of State, Home Office, handling immigration. Chief whip.
1988: Home Secretary.

that the Home Secretary has no other discernible interests: politics is their life.

The former barrister and crown court recorder is an old-fashioned public service politician. Typically his first act at the Home Office was to call for the drawing up of a victims' charter to ensure that everything possible is done for members of the public suffering from crime.

Waddington represents at the Cabinet table the voice of Middle England. His instincts are anti-scurrying, anti-pornography, pro-discipline. His appointment will reassure those who populate the Conservative conference that their views are heard and understood—even if they are not always acted upon. And he believes they have a right to that reassurance. But he will not be a tool in their hands: he believes that Leon Brittan, for example, stored trouble for himself by trying too hard to please the party faithful with his annual package of offerings.

Nor will Waddington's appointment to the Home Office mean a brake on the switch to punishment in the community. Waddington genuinely rejoices at the fall in the prison population this year and he has no wish to see youngsters sent unnecessarily to prisons. What we are likely to see, though, is a little more stress on the word punishment and on fines, compensation, community work and curfews.

What everybody tells you about Waddington is that he is a straight man who tells it like it is. On immigration he was tough but fair. Both in that role and as chief whip he had the art of saying no without giving offence. And if he is right wing it is a right-wingery which he does not allow to get in the way of practical solutions.

He has been pitchforked on the wrong side of 60 into a job he never expected and he has no expectations of further advance. And as a former chief whip he has the shrewdest sense of any as to what the party will wear and what it will not.

In David Mellor (Broadcasting) and John Patten (Criminal Justice) he has the strongest middle rank team of any ministry. What that adds up to is that Waddington can, if he chooses, prove a key influence on the way this government conducts its business in the run up to an election. Can the Straight Man stay that way at the very top?

Robin Oakley



Introducing the Three Graces. For almost 170 years, the daughters of Jove personified grace, beauty and joy, at Woburn Abbey in Bedfordshire. Now, they symbolize government ambivalence and lost opportunity.

Pecking and cooing at each other in a sensual, slow dance, the Graces were commissioned from Antonio Canova in 1817 by the 6th Duke of Bedford to adorn his temple to beauty.

Until 1985 they continued to dance uninterrupted. Then, following an appearance at the Treasury Houses of Great Britain exhibition in Wash-

artfile



A weekly look at the art world

Sarah Jane Checkland

ington, they were sold by the Tavistock family to an anonymous company based in the Cayman Islands. Their whereabouts have been a mystery

Who will be heirs to the Graces?

ever since, although they are the subject of an export ban by the Department of Trade. The Getty Museum is known to want to buy them, and is waiting for the export ban to expire on March 12. Meanwhile, the Victoria & Albert Museum is desperately trying to save the Graces for the nation.

Its efforts are handicapped by an embarrassing episode in 1982, when the Government flunked an opportunity to buy

them from the Tavistocks in lieu of £1 million tax. As a result, the V&A must find £7.6 million now being asked by the Cayman Islands company. It is the largest sum the museum has ever sought, and its total annual purchase grant is £1.145 million.

This week, as Save Britain's Heritage backs the V&A by producing a fund-raising brochure, the question of the Graces' future is as baffling as ever. There is talk of "explor-

ing entrepreneurial ways" of raising the money for the V&A and it is believed that the sculpture will shortly be put on display as an incentive to donors. Meanwhile, a London sculptor has been asked by anonymous sources to create a copy of the great work.

All these desperate measures might still be avoided if campaigners seek to take advantage of a legal dilemma faced by the Department of the Environment. In Som-

erset last spring an executor was convicted for removing an overmantle mirror and fire fender from Orchardleigh House, deemed to be "fixtures or fittings" from a Grade I listed building. It was anticipated that the local council would use this law to order the Tavistocks to return the Graces to Woburn. In fact, the planning officer for Mid Bedfordshire County Council advised the council that they had this power to get the

Graces back, but instead the councillors referred the issue to the Department of the Environment.

In December, David Trippier, a junior minister for the Environment, ruled that, while there were grounds for regarding the status as part of a listed building, it was not "an appropriate use" of the listed building legislation to "control what would widely be thought to be chattels". At the time, Marcus Binney, of Save Britain's Heritage, was apoplectic. "It is pathetic... As the minister responsible, he couldn't have produced a timper excuse."

The reason for the minister's apparent ambivalence might be the Treasury. For he must know that hundreds of other works of art on which inheritance tax has been paid for generations could now be ruled "fixtures and fittings", without a resale value. "The Treasury might find itself having to refund millions and millions of pounds," said one commentator.

But, whatever the reasoning behind the department's decision, the question remains whether Trippier's boss, Christopher Patten, the Environment Secretary, has exercised his discretion reasonably.

4 WHOLESOME READS TO KEEP YOU HEALTHY.



Are you fed up with hours of exercising that seem to have no effect? 'Thorsens Exercise Log' is a personal training diary that helps you use workout programmes effectively.

If you're caught up in an eternal slimming dilemma, 'The Vitality Diet' is a must. By following the advice of top nutrition experts, you'll be able to find the diet that works for you.

Plagued by the curse of harsh winter

weather? Then 'Stay Well in Winter' has a wealth of information to help you feel healthier and happier during those long evenings.

'Think yourself healthy' is an exciting study of one of the most rapidly developing fields in medicine. Find out how beliefs and moods can affect your health.

To get one or all four of these books, simply fill in the coupon below - and follow the road to fitness through The Times.

Please send your coupon and remittance to: The Times Health Book Offer, P.O. Box 333, Leighton Buzzard, Beds LU7 8HP.

| QUANTITY | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Think yourself healthy - @ £6.99 | |
| The Vitality Diet - @ £4.99 | |
| Stay Well in Winter - @ £3.99 | |
| Thorsens Exercise Log - @ £11.99 | |

I enclose cheque or postal order (made payable to: The Times Ltd) or I will pay by card.

Please allow 28 days for delivery from receipt of order. But claim for loss in transit can be made after 60 days. Offer available in the UK and Ireland addresses only. The Times cannot be held responsible for goods lost in transit.

WRITE NAME & ADDRESS ON BACK OF CHEQUES

THE TIMES

Lord Scarman puts the case for community involvement in creating the environment

Building lives with bricks and mortar



'The central purpose of planning and land use has lost its way. We have become overwhelmed by the volume and complexity of legislation'

Lord Scarman

Almost nine years since his report into the Brixton "disorders", as they were euphemistically called, Lord Scarman is ambivalent about his findings. "Clearly there have been a number of developments since 1981 which makes it necessary to reconsider some of the recommendations. None is basically flawed, but some are out of date and in need of review," he says.

But the central tenet—that "local communities must be fully and effectively involved in planning, in the provision of local services, and in the managing and financing of specific projects"—remains as true today as it was then.

Launching the fifth year of the Community Enterprise Scheme, sponsored by The Times, the Royal Institute of British Architects and Business in the Community, Lord Scarman said yesterday that the possibility, highlighted by the 1981 riots, of the rise of a permanent, alienated underclass had not diminished, and talked about how he felt the problem could be ameliorated.

"When I conducted my inquiry I was made aware of just how much the built environment, especially housing, does affect people's lives. We seem to be becoming more aware of the social consequences of design and the quality of our neighbourhoods, but also that direct participation in the process can improve the end product." Local involvement in, and in some cases control over, creating the environment is an essential part of local democracy, "even though democracy always slows down the process".

Partnerships between the public, private and voluntary sectors have become almost commonplace over the past decade, but their success has been patchy. "There is no substitute for co-ordinated inner-city policy by central government. The Prime Minister

accepted this in her election night victory speech in 1987, but the process of turning this into effective policies has been very slow."

Lord Scarman has recently had an opportunity to become involved in his own community architecture project, at his home in Thanet, Kent. At an early stage of the design, he asked if the architect, David Ruffie, could move the position of his plot slightly, so that he could take his wheelbarrow down the side of the house to give access to his small garden.

Last year the development won a regional prize in the Housing Design Awards, sponsored by the RIBA, the Department of the Environment and the National House Building Council, for being "original, consistent and simple". There was, Lord Scarman said, "real pleasure" in the village over the award, creating a "great sense of pride".

For many years after the war, he ran a substantial planning practice, in conjunction with civil aviation and common law, doing a large number of inquiries. Lewis (later Lord) Silkin, minister of

town and country planning in Attlee's post-war government and the man behind the 1947 Planning Act, was a hero. "Silkin saved the English landscape when some European countries were losing theirs, but now the central purpose of planning and land

use has lost its way. We have become overwhelmed by the volume and complexity of legislation. If only we had remained true to his ideals."

It is time to take stock, he believes. As private developers and house builders have taken over, the public's right to have a say has been squeezed out. "Public participation is almost a constitutional problem of local democracy."

"If government is not prepared to democratize planning down to the local level, then local public inquiries and the initiative of local people—community enterprise—must fill the vacuum. There must be some statutory structure enabling people to be heard in proposals for the development or redevelopment of their environment." Developers would have a statutory duty to consult local people, who would have a statutory right to be consulted, and be given access to public finance to help present their case effectively. Otherwise, "the train of development will go through, while the planning process is sent up a side-track."

"Planning should be a partnership to preserve the quality of the environment without stultifying development."

The United States and France are big enough countries to have "lost" their biggest planning mistakes in vast tracts of beautiful landscape. England cannot afford that luxury. "The skyline of the capital, particularly Westminster, must be preserved as the French preserve the centre of Paris."

"Architects should rise to the challenge of building in beautiful places, not be deterred by them." Chatsworth, the classical mansion set in the Derbyshire countryside, demonstrates how landscape can be improved by a great building.

Extensive television coverage of architecture has increased public awareness and informed taste in recent years. The Prince of Wales, who is patron of the Community Enterprise Scheme, has contributed to the great debate. Scarman, who once described him as the "Prince of Conscience", supports his "charismatic leadership in improving the quality of life in the inner city."

He said it had been a salutary education to be the UK president of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987. "Given the prosperity of our society, there should be no homeless. At last this problem seems to have been recognized in the Treasury's sleepchase. I have no doubt that much more will be achieved in the 1990s, especially in dealing with the absurdity of bed and breakfast accommodation and breaking the homeless cycle of dependency."

Lord Scarman has always thought of himself as a man of action rather than a philosopher, but it is for others to say. Whether he is campaigning for the release of the Guildford Four, petitioning for a Bill of Rights or writing letters to the Press about the future of the Oval cricket ground, his role in public life has not ceased since his formal retirement.

"I dislike thought without action, and action without thought," he said. "The community entrepreneurs behind the year's entries for the awards scheme will show us all what can be achieved when you do both."

Charles Kneivitt

BOOKS

Kriegspiel of history

Mark Almond on the wars going on in the ashes of the last war

Since the mid-Eighties, West German historians have been involved in a bitter dispute about the causes of the Holocaust, and whether Nazi genocide should be considered unique, or can only be understood in the context of contemporary atrocities, particularly Stalin's. The prize-winning social historian, Richard Evans, has now contributed a short volume to the controversy.

Evans makes no bones about where he stands on the issues, both historical and political. Unfortunately, this book is too partisan to stand as an account of the debate. Perhaps it was the case that at the beginning, in 1986, party political affiliations in West Germany determined the response of individual historians. On the right there were conservative and Christian Democrat historians who wished to argue that not everything in German history led to Auschwitz, and that the Nazis' murderousness owed something to pan-European ideologies, such as Fascism and Soviet Communism. The left tended to argue that the peculiarities of German culture and social development were responsible for incomparably awful Nazi crimes.

Evans himself sides with the left. Fair enough, but not good enough when it leads him to play down the contributions from impeccably liberal and social democratic historians who do not agree with his simple schema. On the other hand, the Marxist American historian, Arno Mayer, has produced a left-wing mirror image of the ideas of Ernst Nolte, the favourite villain of the German left. Mayer revives the old inter-war Comintern line that Nazism was primarily anti-Communism, with anti-Semitism as a vicious by-product.

The Bremen historian, Immanuel Geiss, the pupil and defender of Fritz Fischer, who was attacked by the right in the early

1960s for his unflattering interpretation of Imperial Germany's responsibility for the First World War, weighed into the German debate unexpectedly on the side of the right of the right-wing historians to be heard. More importantly, Geiss has published a devastating critique of the intellectual and moral role of Jürgen Habermas, the left-wing Frankfurt philosopher. Habermas launched the controversy with an ill-informed attack on "Nazi historians", who were trying to justify the then controversial stationing of Cruise and Pershing missiles in West Germany by delegitimizing the Soviet Union, on account of what Habermas clearly regarded as atrocity-mongering. Geiss drew attention to Habermas's ignorance of Soviet history; how else could he have referred to Stalin's policy of mass starvation and summary execution in the Ukraine and elsewhere as the "expulsion" of the kulaks, and what would Habermas have said if any of his opponents had used the similar Nazi euphemism "evacuation" to characterize the gassing of European Jewry?

Evans defends Habermas on that point, but also plays the numbers game with Stalin's victims. *Glenn Feldman* seems to have passed him by, and Evans contents himself with quoting what one might call "sagacious" western historians to prove that Stalin's tally numbered only hundreds of thousands. But then even in his own field of social studies, he comes up with the extraordinary assertion that, on the credit side, East Germany is a more equal society than West Germany.

Evans dismisses Geiss's criticisms in a footnote, only quoting him in support of his own case. But Geiss must be taken as the central opponent of the Habermas School. Neo-Nazis do not relativize the gas chambers. They deny their existence. What Geiss does is to ask who really threatens West German democracy. He finds that Habermas and his school tend to

divide society into progressive and reactionary. Those Habermas apothecaries are to be outcast, forbidden to teach, etc. Where Evans argues that "most of the arguments" advanced by historians like Ernst Nolte and Joachim Fest "are derived from the propaganda of the Nazis themselves", Geiss draws attention to the similarity between Nazi ways of thinking and much of the intolerance of the modern left in West Germany. The latter promotes a state of intellectual civil war, since it is unwilling to accept the good faith of critics. Just as the Nazis accused their opponents of being in the pay of Jews, so defenders of the current West German state are



GLYN BOYD HART

American toadies. Despite, or rather because of their incomparably German waffle about "tolerance", the Frankfurt school and its historical epigones are the chief opponents of real pluralism within the Federal Republic. Nolte by contrast argues that West Germany is the only German state which has allowed both him and his critics to exist freely, if far from harmoniously.

In a debate that has revolved around profound issues of morality — is it worse to mark someone down for death for racial rather than social reasons? — Evans is far too concerned with internal academic politics. He clearly thinks it very important who should be

head of the German Historical Institutes in London and elsewhere, but apart from causing distress to the current directors, his discussion of this and other appointments will enlighten readers little about the most tragic and controversial events of the 20th century. However, though this book is a symptom of the phenomena it claims to analyse, its clarity of style will make it useful to the reader who has not been able to follow the furor in German, but would like to get a feel for the emotions aroused on one side. What such a reader will miss are the arguments against Professor Evans's position, which were perhaps too good to be mentioned.

The bespoke universe

David Jones

THE STUFF OF THE UNIVERSE

By John Gribbin and Martin Rees. Heinemann, £16.95

A principle is a statement so beguiling that you decide it must always be upheld — whether or not it is true or makes sense. Political principles are a fruitful source of trouble. Scientific principles are usually confirmed in their status only after a long and testing period of probation. Gribbin and Rees have woven an account of modern Big Bang cosmology around two more recent cosmological principles.

The "Flatness Principle" asserts that the Big Bang exploded with exactly the right velocity to bring the expanding Universe to ultimate static "flatness". It will gradually brake to an asymptotic halt, neither expanding for ever through excess velocity, nor falling back again under excess gravity. The measured expansion rate seems nearly right for the job already, so it is challenging to pretend that it is exactly and necessarily right, and see what follows. One consequence is that there must be more to the Universe than meets the eye.

All the known galaxies put together don't contain enough gravitating matter to drag the Universe to a halt. For this to happen, the Big Bang must have generated vast amounts of some "dark matter" unlike anything we know on Earth. What could it be? Physicists have come up with an intriguing list of possibilities: exotic particles like axions or neutrinos, clumps of quarks, miniature black holes, magnetic monopoles, even cosmic string. All can be squared with current physics, more or less, many seem to fit the way the galaxies are distributed; none (except for neutrinos) are actually known to exist. Purely as a stimulus to speculation, the Flatness Principle seems to be earning its keep.

The "Anthropic Principle" is more surprising. It claims that the Universe is specially adapted for human life. If it wasn't, of course, we wouldn't be here to assert the principle; but that's not quite a fair argument. The Big Bang burst into existence about fifteen billion years ago, not merely with particular physical characteristics, but with the laws of physics to govern its development. It clumped and condensed into galaxies of stars; some stars formed heavy elements inside them by nuclear fusion; or familiar; I found 32 poems that I had never read before, and others that rang only faint bells. Fine poets are represented by unusual choices, and some lesser-known, like Vachel Lindsay and Charlotte Mew, stand out splendidly. There may be too much Kipling for some tastes — with 17 entries he is rivalled only by Anon with 23 — but his variety and versatility almost justify this favouritism. All in all, this is a capital collection, with horror and humour as well as music, mystery, and magic. If the national curriculum required every schoolchild to choose one of these poems to learn by heart, that would be worth legislating for. There is something for everyone, from Wordsworth's lament for plain living and high thinking to Coleridge's honey-dew and milk of Paradise. I hope the little prices each get a copy from their father.

some of these exploded as supernovae and showered the heavy elements into space; some of the heavy elements condensed as planets around a second generation of stars; some of the planets found themselves circling stars so congenial and long-lived that they could go in for extensive and elaborate chemistry; some of that chemistry turned into life; and, on one occasion at least, some of that life evolved intelligence.

Even a trivial alteration in the physical laws, and one or more of these processes would have been stymied. Indeed, most imaginable sets of physical laws would have produced completely boring universes in which almost nothing ever happened.

The Anthropic Principle asserts that the laws of physics are somehow constrained to have interesting consequences like ourselves. God seems to have chosen them, if not exactly as a route to intelligent life, then at any rate for maximum entertainment. The claim that the Universe is here just to produce us is embarrassingly pre-Copernican, not to say condescending; can it be made less parochial? One ingenious proposal, the "Many Worlds" hypothesis, holds that there are an infinite number of universes, each with its own set of physical laws. Most of them are total deserts, a few are horrendous nightmares; we are in the one whose laws fit us — just as we're on a planet whose climate fits us.

This tale of two principles makes an exciting and demanding account of some of the frontiers of modern cosmology. But Gribbin and Rees have the good sense not to nail their colours too enthusiastically to either of these rickety masts. Principles, particularly when they lead to ludicrous conclusions like the identity of everybody or the wholesale existence of unobservable universes, need to be handled with care.

Quoting passports to the English heritage, and lost lands of gold

If Prince Charles ever had the good fortune to meet Margherita Laski, I am sure that there was a meeting of minds, for the "common ground" that she was working to establish at the time of her death is very much what the Prince of Wales spoke about publicly only a few weeks ago. *Common Ground* is an anthology of poems that used to be common knowledge; they were learnt at school, quoted from and referred to so generally and so frequently that they could be taken for granted. Alas, no more. I have always quoted, because I grew up with exactly this heritage, but I have grown accustomed to looks of glazed incomprehension in the young when I speak of "gathering rosebuds", or mention "world enough and time", "season of mists and mellow fruitfulness", or even "the tanks of Tuscany". But, to my shame, I find that I am

losing the habit of quotation, because lengthy explanations often destroy the very nuances to be conveyed by the shorthand of a shared literary experience. It is also far too long since I set a class to learn a poem by heart.

Armed with this anthology, and its thoughtful introduction, I shall return with fresh vigour to the fray. For this is a campaign worth fighting, not with pitched battles, but with the guerrilla warfare of familiarity. "O to be in England" is as easy to memorize as the words to the theme tune of "Neighbours", and rather more

worth having in one's memory. The young of today deserve better, and we owe it to them, "lest we forget".

There are 234 poems in this collection and one passage of prose, arranged under 14 headings such as "Loves", "Distances" or "Gone for a Soldier". Like all anthologies, it is a personal choice, and every reader will find inclusions and exclusions

Isabel Raphael

COMMON GROUND

An Anthology

Selected by

Margherita Laski

Carcanet, £18.95,

paperback, £9.95

states strange and exalted" — and "easy to get hold of, and therefore useful". Put these three requirements together and you are bound to find yourself with something memorable, and Margherita

to wonder and exclaim about, but it would be hard to disagree with the criteria followed. Each poem had to be "magical" — in the sense of "lifting us out of ourselves into

Laski followed Lord Wavell (whose *Other Men's Flowers* is still one of the best anthologies around for this very reason) in including only poems that had stuck in her mind. As a result there is little modern poetry, as its rhythms and rhymes are often difficult to grasp; but this collection is intended as an aperitif, to entice readers into the golden land of poetry, in the hope that they will prolong their voyage beyond the remote Bermudas to, perhaps, the fairy island of Shalott (to my mind, the most inexplicable omission of all).

Not everything here is obvious

Tycoon of our times

FICTION

John Nicholson

FILTHY LUCRE



By Simon Ross
Simon & Schuster, £12.95
THE WAY YOU TELL THEM
By Alan Brownjohn
André Deutsch
THE BELLAROSA CONNECTION
By Saul Bellow
Secker & Warburg, £11.95
WATERCOLOUR SKY
By William Riviere
Hodder & Stoughton, £10.95

begun, by letting slip that Nostrom has a new product with additive properties that make the coils look eco-squeaky clean. Better still, the deal offers Alex an opportunity to shaft his *bête noire*, Sir Jocelyn Pardoe.

So the scene is set for a classic confrontation between the forces of evil and good, the latter presented by lovely Sally Fluke, the only Prosser FA who sticks rigorously to the job spec, and Jeremy Seaman, a raw graduate trainee too gormless to com-

prehend more than a fraction of what's going on around him. Meanwhile Prosser's pride and joy, a ferocious female goshawk named Maggie (come off it Rose, that's a bit cheap!) hovers disdainfully overhead, before swooping on prey of her own. Filthy Lucre is a glorious first novel that oscillates between low farce and high comedy. The core Prosser dominates, but there's a supporting cast of well drawn characters, a richly absurd plot, and a suitably cathartic denouement. Read it.

I'm afraid the same injunction doesn't apply to poet Alan Brownjohn's first experiment with the novel. Set in 1999, when a fifth Tory administration is poised to lead Britain into a new millennium of freedom and enterprise, *The Way You Tell Them* is a disappointing rerun of the 1984 theme. A young dissident novelist is taken up, flattered, and subsequently emasculated by arch capitalist Sir Clive Deaneley, against a background of rising totalitarianism. Unfortunately, writer Chris Loxham is a wimp, while Sir Clive wouldn't last 10 seconds in the ring with Alex Prosser. So the confrontation between them falls flat. The book has some very good jokes, but that's all that can be said in its favour.

On an altogether more serious note, Saul Bellow's *The Bellarosa Connection* is an intensely worked meditation on the meaning of memory. The story is slight: a Jewish immigrant, matched from Nazi occupied Europe, is continually frustrated from expressing gratitude by his rescuer's reluctance to be reminded of less happy times. Harry Feinstein's futile efforts are observed and chronicled by an old friend who is obsessed with the experience of being Jewish in America. Bellow's later writing has none of the flashiness of his earlier work. Not a word is wasted, not a thought superfluous.

William Riviere, a writer at the other end of his career, has produced a first novel of great promise. *Watercolour Sky* is a beautifully written, melancholy tale of star-crossed lovers and the vanishing lifestyle of Norfolk landed gentry.

ADVERTISING WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Looking for book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juveniles, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free literature kit. Write: P.O. Box 111, New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

FOYLES ART GALLERY

THE 1990's: A VISION IN STITCHES

An Exhibition of TEXTILE ART

Organised by CEATA

10-6 daily (exc. Sun)

until 31 Jan

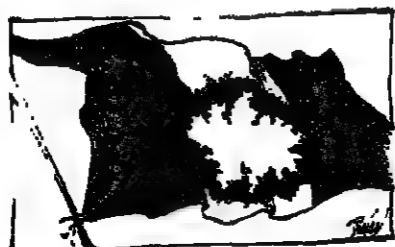
113-119 Charing Cross Road

London WC2

IN THE TLS TOMORROW

ROMANIA

politics and literature of resistance



UNDER CEAUSESCU, ROMANIA'S LEADING NON-MARXIST PHILOSOPHER
CONSTANTIN NOICA
WAS IMPRISONED FOR SIX YEARS

His previously unpublished account of his captivity appears exclusively in tomorrow's TLS, along with articles, poems and reviews devoted to Romania's past, present and future.

TLS
THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
FROM YOUR NEWSAGENT
EVERY FRIDAY £1.25

£2 a week will buy this grandmother the health and happiness she deserves.

For Mang Yison from Thailand hard work on her plot of land was her livelihood until unbearable rheumatic pain stopped her from working.

With no family to support her, she was terrified of facing the future alone.

Now, thanks to a family from the UK who sponsor her, Mang can face the future without fear.

What's more, their help also supports projects which benefit entire communities. So that for less than £2 a week, they give both Mang and other elderly people in need, the basic essentials of clean water, food and medicine.

By sponsoring a grandparent you too can turn misery and despair into health and happiness. Please help to care for someone like Mang today.

To find out how much your support can mean, clip the coupon now and post it to:

Adopt a Granny, Room 902206, Help the Aged, FREEPOST, London EC1B 1BD.

Yes, I'm interested in sponsoring a granny or granddad from a poorer country. Please tell me what I can do.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms)

Address

Postcode

Send to: Cindy Salas-Ortiz, Adopt a Granny, Room 902206, Help the Aged, FREEPOST, London, EC1B 1BD.

Reg. Charity No. 72765

Adopt a Granny!
Help the Aged

THE ARTS/FILM

Top films this week: double perspective in *A Dry White Season*; *Jesus of Montreal* and *Sisters*, another breakthrough for the Oxford Film Company

Searing apartheid

O h, I'm terribly sorry," says Marlon Brando, with the absurd thin drawl of an ageing Englishman marooned in apartheid-torn Johannesburg, "would you like a cup of tea?" With Brando's cameo appearance in MGM's *A Dry White Season* (15, Curzon West End), exuberant play-acting suddenly erupts into a film previously stamped with the earnest bleating of Donald Sutherland.

In this adaptation of André Brink's novel, Sutherland plays Ben du Toit, the white South African schoolteacher whose complacency is punctured when his black gardener (and the gardener's son) are tortured to death in the aftermath of a police assault on peacefully demonstrating schoolchildren. Brando—present for two scenes only (there were more originally)—is the jaded civil rights lawyer hired by Du Toit to represent the gardener's wife at the inquest. The year is 1976; we are on the edge of the Soweto uprising.

Despite lurches in tone and some visible patchwork in the script, *A Dry White Season* is an impressive film. Euzhan Palcy, the director from Martinique making her debut in the commercial mainstream, keeps her head above water. We may not find the lyrical passion that burned throughout her award-winning *Rue Cases*

CINEMA
Geoff Brown

Negres, but the brutalities of the South African security police are conveyed with a forceful anger that never once turns shrill.

The script—Colin Welland had a first stab, then Palcy came in with significant amendments—has the virtue over *Cry Freedom* and *A World Apart* of treating apartheid from a double perspective. The agony of Du Toit remains dominant, but we still spend much time watching the gardener's family in Soweto, racked by rage, bewilderment, harassment and eviction.

Luckily, Sutherland becomes more animated as he ferrets out evidence of police brutality and the affronted white community (his wife and daughter included) give him the cold shoulder. Zakes Mokae acts with fire and dignity as Stanley, the gardener's friend who leads Du Toit to the truth; and Janet Suzman, cast against her own anti-apartheid beliefs as Du Toit's inflexible wife, extracts the best from a truncated role. As for Brando, drawing languidly in a bedraggled suit and half-moon spectacles, it is just as well his role was curtailed: a little eccentric barstorting goes a long way.



Fear: Zakes Mokae and Donald Sutherland threatened by state terror

Denys Arcand's *Jesus of Montreal* arrives festooned with the special jury prize from last year's Cannes Film Festival and a display of the critic's most glowing adjectives, from "magnificent" downwards.

Viewing the film outside the heat of a hectic festival, the accolades seem a touch over-generous. Persuasively mounted and acted, yes, amusing, certainly; though there is not something obvious in the way Arcand broders his subject—the conflict between spiritual values and the banal cacophony of daily life?

Before *The Decline of the American Empire* in 1986, the French-Canadian director was only a name for the buff; the satirical treatment of the media circus in his new film was prompted in part by the whirlwind whipped up around Arcand by that elegantly provocative piece. The *Jesus* of the title is an experimental actor, Daniel, blessed with the traditional ascetic look. A Catholic church invites him to stage a passion play on Mont Royal, overlooking Montreal. After gathering disciple-actors from various sources—Mireille is a model, Tony provides dubbed voices for pornographic movies—Daniel launches his production.

The Catholic authorities bristle; the media pounces and the play becomes the flavour of the month. Meanwhile, the dividing line between Daniel and his character begins to blur. At a commercial audition he behaves like Jesus with the Temple money lenders, overturning hi-tech equipment; at the end, he undergoes a form of death and resurrection.

Values: not great but worthwhile

Arcand has grasped hold of a strong, fruitful theme, though by using the Gospel narrative as an expressive tool he constantly runs smack into over-earnest ironies and parallels. The passion play itself, performed peripatetically with much simple skill, is far less controversial than everyone in the film thinks; while too many of Arcand's targets—the gushing media lady jangling her bracelets, the crass world of commercials—are pretty dead ducks. That said, there is much pleasure to be found in the film's visual sheen, ensemble playing and playful intelligence. Go and enjoy; just do not expect something "magnificent".

America knew *Sisters* (15, Cannon Pantown Street) as *Some Girls*, though neither title prepares us for the fairy-tale allure of this unusual comedy from the Oxford Film Company team of Michael Hoffman (director) and Rupert Walters (writer), of whose work you can read more below. The three sisters live in a grand Quebec mansion; Michael, a naive American student (disarmingly portrayed by Patrick Dempsey) visits at Christmas, and falls prey to the family's fey ways. The sisters toy openly with his feelings; their scholarly father works in the nude on a study of Pascal, while their strict, prudish mother tut-tuts.

Whenever the comedy topples into the "romp" category the

mood becomes strained; the eccentricities, too, are occasionally overdone. But whenever Hoffman relaxes the tempo and dwells on the mysteries of his material, *Sisters* casts a bizarre spell. Eugenio Zanetti's clustered Gothic interiors provide a sumptuous backdrop for this tale of tantalizing princesses and a thwarted Prince Charming; and as the fairy godmother figure, Lila Kedrova joins Dempsey in a surprising moment, stripped naked at a dangerous age (70) for a tender communion between Youth and Experience. This off-beat little film could easily slip away unnoticed; do not let it.

It is sad to find a film that fails to give offence when it strains every pore to do so. Possible some ostrich-headed Aunt Edna might be shocked by *Scenes From the Class Struggle in Beverly Hills* (18, Cannon Haymarket); but no-one attracted by the title, or by the past films of its director Paul Bartel, is likely to blush at the hanky-panky taking place in Jacqueline Bisset's Beverly Hills mansion. Bisset (who still seems the Weybridge rose even in unbuttoned fare like this) plays a fading actress, recently widowed; the film describes one feverish weekend of outrageous talk and bed-hopping with her divorced neighbour (the splendidly predatory Mary Woronov), the neighbour's playwright brother and saucy new wife.

The declared aim of Bartel and co-writer Bruce Wagner was to present a hip, radical variation on classic social comedies like *La Règle du Jeu* and *Smiles of a Summer Night*. But the glossy trappings of their chosen Los Angeles enclave seem to have sapped the film's fibre; Bartel—on-screen himself as the "thinologist" Dr Mo Van de Kamp—views the silly cavortings with too genial and indulgent an eye. O satire, where is thy sting?

Welcome Home (15, Odeon Haymarket) is a facile edition to the current cycle of Vietnam dramas and the last film directed by Franklin J. Schaffner, who died last July. Alas, this is no *Patton* or *Planet of the Apes*.

Kris Kristofferson plays a veteran long assumed dead, who surfaces 17 years later after building a new life and family in Cambodia. His original family, tucked away cozily in beautiful Vermont, have a lot of adjusting to do. Isolated scenes explore the domestic conflicts with care, but it only takes a spoonful of Mancini's honeyed music or an overwrought line like "I don't think you've got a corner on the guilt market" for the soap suds to blot out the drama.

Oscar Moore

Another successful test for Oxford

When the Oxford Film Company logo first splashed across the big screen in 1981 the cynics muttered about precocity and unfair leg-ups.

It was easy to see why. A collection of undergraduates and post-graduate scholars making a film called *Privileged*, while studying at Britain's most patrician university, was bound to irritate. Inevitably the star-spotters clustered, and for once they were right. Three auspicious acting careers were launched by *Privileged*: James Wilby, Hugh Grant and Imogen Stubbs went on to bigger, if not consistently better things.

But the talents behind the camera were not about to let back and be forgotten, either. Anyone prepared to risk the cat-calls of contemporaries is unlikely to be daunted by the pitfalls of an underfunded British film industry. To date, the like-minded partners, who first gathered in college rooms at Oxford, have pooled their various talents in different combinations to make *Restless Natives*, *Promised Land* and now *Sisters* (reviewed above), which reaches UK screens tomorrow.

In fact, *Sisters* is the first project since *Privileged* to unite the Company's five founders. A beguiling comedy set among the snow-mothered panoramas of Canada and the Christmas-card streets of Montreal and Quebec City, *Sisters* was scripted by Rupert Walters, directed by Mike Hoffman, produced by Rick Stevenson and co-produced by Mark Bentley and Andy Paterson.

There is another key name on the credit roster, however: executive producer, Robert Redford. Redford's Sundance Institute has played a crucial role in lifting the Oxford Film Company (now based in London and LA) out of the mire of British no-can-do, into the world of Hollywood "go". *Promised Land*, which Hoffman scripted and directed, was selected for development by Redford's Utah screen "school", and although the *Sisters* script only spent a week going through the Sundance grooming process, it was a valuable experience for Walters.

"Having intelligent people read



Facing up to love: Patrick Dempsey with sisters Sheila Kelly, Jennifer Connolly and Ashley Greenfield

your script and make comments on it is always valuable. Film scripts rarely end up in great shape without other people reading them," says Walters, adding that Hoffman is "the best story editor I've ever worked with".

Redford's involvement, albeit as a sort of hands-off godfather to the project, was crucial in other ways

too. There were times when the entire project could have slipped out of the fingers of Walters, Hoffman et al, were it not for Redford's prestige. "After Mike had cast Patrick Dempsey, he was offered four times as much money to do another film, so Rick (Stevenson) asked Redford to speak to him," explains Walters.

"To tell him how pleased he was that Patrick was doing this project. He also helped us in our relationship with MGM. You're really never sure when the money on a project might fall through. On *Promised Land* the money from New World dropped out with very little warning, but we were able to get the project refinanced."

VIDEO BOX
Geoff Brown

A weekly selection of films recently released on video. The year refers to the date of first release, or in the case of television films, of first broadcast.

DEEPSTAR SIX (Guild, 15): No prizes for guessing the outcome when an enraged sea monster attacks a research team. Deep-sea holism from the brain responsible for *Friday the 13th*, Sean Cunningham; the less-than-lustrous cast features Nancy Everhard and Greg Evigan. 1989.

GO TOWARD THE LIGHT (Pearl, PG): Sombre TV movie about a loving family facing the death from Aids of their nine-year-old hemophiliac son. Familiar faces ease the pain: Piper Laurie, Ned Beatty, Richard Thomas and Linda Hamilton. 1988.

HEARTBREAK HOTEL (Touchstone, 15): Chris Columbus, writer-director of the engaging *Adventures in Babysitting*, comes a cropper with this weak-kneed fantasy about an Ohio teenager (Bland Charlie Schaffer) kidnapping Elvis Presley to brighten the life of his estranged mother (Tuesday Weld). David Keith, looking nothing like the King, does his best in trying circumstances. 1988.

HOMESICK (Graveworld, 15): Morose Mickey Rourke vehicle, from his own story about a burnt-out boxer given one more chance. Rourke slouches and broods to his heart's content; Christopher Walken, as a petty thief who sucks him into crime, provides welcome light relief. Flashily directed by cameraman Michael Seresin. 1989.

THE IRON TRIANGLE (Medusa, 18): The thinking punter's Vietnam movie, balancing the viewpoints of a war-weary US officer (Beau Bridges) and an idealistic Vietcong guerrilla (Liam Neeson) who grow to respect each other. Directed by Eric Weston. 1989.

LADY IN WHITE (Virgin, 15): Polished horror tale which delivers a fair quota of authentic chills, written and directed by independent film-maker Frank LaLonde. With Luke Haas as an inquisitive small-town teenager pursuing a supernatural murder mystery. 1989.

SCUM (Odyssey, 18): "The film they tried to ban!... Some of the toughest scenes ever released on video..." Inside the cassette cover's hyperbole lies a hyperbolic film—a shrill guided tour through a Borstal hall which tries to make a hero of the young brute (Ray Winstone) determined to be king of the jungle. Written by Roy Minton, directed by Alan Clarke, banned by the BBC as a *Play for Today*, filmed in 1978 for cinema release.

TAP (Columbia, PG): Forget if you can the hoary plot about an ex-con with tap-dancing in his blood: concentrate instead on the spellbinding footwork of Gregory Hines and assorted old-timers with a nearly-vanished dance form. With Sammy Davis Jr, written and directed by Nick Castle. 1989.

Angela Brooks talks to actress Gila Almgör, about the new-found sensitivity in Israeli cinema, soon on show in London



Gila Almgör: a biographical account of coming to terms with reality

You could persuasively argue that Israeli film-makers—not noted for cinematic virtuosity—have traded one set of stereotypes for another. Certainly swaggering, Uzi-toting heroes are scarce at the First Israeli Film Season mounted by the Spiro Institute at the Everyman Cinema in Hampstead, starting on January 21.

Instead, the three-day programme offers an abundance of conscience-plagued, soul-searching types, caught red-handed in acts once anathema to your hardy sabra: one of them is nursing his sanity after one of the worst battles of the Lebanese war (*Burning Memory*); another tentatively forges a relationship with a Palestinian (*Night Movie*); and in *Behind the Walls* an Israeli hood joins hands with a convicted PLO terrorist to lead a prison uprising.

Nitza Spiro, director of the institute, says that the season's films offer an alternative to the "brutal, careless and hard-headed" image of Israelis here. "I can't say that they are all great films," she says. "But I think the subject and the spirit sometimes transcends the technical and financial limitations."

At least one film to which these candid reservations clearly do not apply is the exquisite *Summer of Afiya*, last year's Silver Bear

Letting feelings flow free

winner at the Berlin Film Festival, which will open in London on March 9 and in BFI regional theatres from April.

The film is set in Israel after the Second World War and recounts one summer in the life of a 10-year-old girl and her mother, a partisan and Polish concentration camp survivor who lost her husband and family in the camps, and was driven insane by the experience.

The film is largely autobiographical, based on the book of the same name by Gila Almgör, one of Israel's foremost actresses, who produced and co-stars, playing the part of her mother.

Unlike the character of Henya in the film, Almgör's mother was not a partisan, nor was she in a concentration camp, "but she believed she was when she had her attacks". She would scribble numbers in blue ink on her arms and then run out into the streets baring them and screaming things in Polish, and the children would run after her, taunting her.

Large chunks of Almgör's childhood were spent in orphanages while her mother was in hospital; she never knew her

father. "My mother told me he was handsome, that he waited well and he had big black eyes."

Almgör's own brush with a nervous breakdown a few years ago was the spur to produce the book. She found herself in her mid-forties, with everything going her way, sinking into an abyss where all she could do was cry.

One morning the actress's daughter solemnly scrutinized her mother's face. "She then said: 'When I get back from school, don't cry any more.' 'I felt so sorry for her and so frightened of myself. I closed the door, went to her room, rummaged around for a notebook and started to write.'"

The result was an instant best seller, now, in its 10th edition, required reading on the schools' syllabus.

Says Almgör: "In the early years in Israel, the message was to turn your back on the past. We had to devote ourselves to creating the beautiful, the new, the strong. We were different. We were the new Jews."

"Some came and pretended to build a new life after having lost

their children and husbands, wives and parents. They came here thinking they would start from scratch. There was never time for mourning, for working out grief—so many of them had only postponed their agony and cracked up when their children have left for the Army."

Almgör feels that 40 years on, Israeli film makers are at last coming to grips with the past and wrestling with the political, social and religious issues of the present. "Not so long ago, directors typically would point their cameras at, say, a Jewish Moroccan family, a Polish Jewish family, give them a couple of cheap ethnic jokes—and they would call it a comedy."

Now they have smart, blue-eyed, blond Arabs and dense, wild-haired, glass-eyed Israelis.

Almgör worries that the pendulum may have swung too far. But she comforts herself with the belief that they are at least on the right track.

The Israeli film season is at the Everyman Cinema (01-435 1525) on January 21, 25 and 28. *Summer of Afiya* opens at the Phoenix, East Finchley, on March 9, and the Ritzy Theatre, Brixton, on March 23.

CHEAPER MOTOR INSURANCE

DEAL DIRECT FOR A BETTER SERVICE

Direct Line Insurance, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group's friendly and efficient insurance company, has already saved money for hundreds of thousands of customers by dealing direct.

We'd like to do the same for you. You can have an instant quotation by phone, or, if you're not yet ready to renew, we'll hold your details and send you a personal quotation nearer the time. Either way, your quote will be valid for three months.

So for an instant quotation, or immediate cover, call us today—we're open until 8pm. Or, if you prefer, complete and return the coupon.

Direct Line Insurance plc, Direct Line House, 1 Edridge Road, Croydon, Surrey CR9 1AF.

(LONDON)
01-686 2468

PHONE FOR AN IMMEDIATE QUOTE
ANYTIME 9am - 8pm WEEKDAYS, 9am - 2pm SATURDAYS

DIRECT LINE INSURANCE

A member of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group

To: Direct Line Insurance, FREEPOST, PO Box 75, Croydon CR9 9LZ.
Please send me an estimate for my motor insurance: I am between 25 and 75 years of age, hold a UK licence and do not require driving by persons under 25. I have had no accidents or claims within the last 3 years. I have had no convictions in the last 5 years (other than parking or 1 speeding). I am/We are in good health.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Mr/Ms/Miss | | Surname | |
| Initials | | | |
| Date of Birth | Day | Month | Year |
| Address | | | |
| Postcode | | | |
| Tel No | | | |
| Car Make & Model | | | |
| Year | Engine Size or CC | | |
| Type of Cover Required | | | |
| Comprehensive | | Third Party Fire & Theft | |
| Occupation | | | |
| Self Employed | Yes | No | |
| (From 1st February) | | | |
| Insured only | | Insured & Spouse | |
| Any driver over 25 | | | |
| No Claims Bonus | Percentage | Years | |
| Expiry Date of Present Policy | | | |

1449

2 Edinburgh Gate, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7NA
Tel: 01-225 3011/3055 Fax: 01-225 3742/3751
Telex: 919 893 (PETLEY G) Reuters Page: PETL

Managers share £22m as Japanese buy UPI

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

UPI, the specialist bearings maker which was the subject of a £73.5 million management buy-in two years ago, is being acquired for £145 million by Nippon Seiko KK, the second-largest bearing maker in the world.

The deal means 40 UPI managers, led by Mr Alan Bowkett, chief executive and leader of the buy-in from the former RHP group, share £22 million. They have held 15 per cent of the equity, the rest being with City institutions.

UPI, based in Newark, Nottinghamshire, claims 15 per cent of the world market in specialist bearings and is world leader in aerospace applications.

In the year ended last

September, UPI had sales of £128.9 million and a pre-tax profit of £19.7 million. It employs 3,800 people.

UPI's management team stays in place — most are on three-year contracts — and UPI will continue to run as a separate entity, even though NSK has a factory at Peterlee, County Durham, which employs 700. But there is no product overlap because NSK is in big volume bearings for items such as washing machines.

Together, NSK and UPI account for only 5 per cent of the continental European bearings market and NSK wants to increase this. It is planning fresh investment, especially in UPI, and in a

research and development facility based in Britain. World leader SKF has 30 per cent of the European market.

Mr Sadao Hirano, senior managing director of NSK, said: "We are very happy with this company and the way it is run. We have complementary strengths and we believe that together we can create a new force in the European bearing industry with the UK as the main manufacturing base."

Mr Bowkett said: "One option would have been to go for a public flotation towards the end of 1990, and although it would not doubt have been reasonably successful, we would have faced the problem of being a medium-sized company in the engineering sector

that was adopting a long-term growth strategy. If, at some point, short-term earnings had not been up to the mark, we could have been vulnerable to a hostile takeover bid from somebody who might not have been happy about this. This way we are dealing with people with a similar outlook and we get access to the best technology."

UPI has been working with NSK closely since the buy-in and expects the deal to improve its chances of supplying the British factories of Japanese car makers with its specialist automotive bearings.

Mr Bowkett also sees the chance of import substitution, as 68 per cent of bearings sold in Britain are now imported.

News Corp promotes senior executives

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chief executive of The News Corporation, the international media group which owns *The Times* through News International in Britain, has promoted four senior executives to newly-created responsibilities reporting directly to him in a strengthened central group managing team.

Mr William O'Neill, formerly managing director of News International, becomes executive vice-president for human resources; Mr John Evans, formerly president of Murdoch Magazines, becomes executive vice-president for development; Mr Lawrence Kessler, formerly a vice-president and general counsel of News America, takes the same responsibilities for the worldwide group; and Mr Jeffrey Leist, formerly a vice-president and treasurer, becomes executive vice-president for administration.

The four have a combined 63 years' service with the group. In addition, Mr David DeVoe has been appointed deputy to Mr Richard Sarazen, the group's chief financial officer.

Mr Murdoch said: "These changes are necessary to create greater depth in our executive group to deal with our intensified programme of international expansion and to cope with the rapid development of new and complex forms of media."

"All these appointments are made internally. They are executives who have grown with News Corporation."

COMMENT

Soft commissions hold key for independents

The demise of the name Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers is another reminder of the decline of share research in the City — as perceived at least by a number of institutions. A decade ago, they rated Scrimgeour as the top research house, while Vickers da Costa was highly regarded in its Japanese speciality.

The main institutional complaint is that objectivity may have been a casualty of the securities groups' struggle to grab limited business or may serve the books of marketmakers and brokers who take their own positions. That danger may have been exaggerated. In anecdotal terms, the findings of the report into County NatWest's handling of Blue Arrow are matched by a bank share analyst who recommended a sale of his parent company's shares. But confidence has been dented.

This can only help the new soft commission brokers, such as Hoenig & Co, who sell fund managers bought-in services, which can include research, for fixed guaranteed commissions. Thus far, however, there has been a dearth of independent researchers of stature — despite the flowering of one or two in the early seventies. In the equities field, Jeremy Upton's Metropolitan General Investment, which sells its specialized smaller companies research to several top investment groups, is the most prominent. Metropolitan is now trying to sell directly to private clients via a monthly magazine.

There is much more on offer in economic forecasting, usually aimed at gilt-edged and bond markets, where

Stephen Lewis, formerly of Phillips & Drew, pioneered the trend to independence and has been followed by Tim Congdon, formerly of Messels. But the more redundancies there are among well-regarded equity analysts, and there have been several recently, the more one-man independents there will be.

The soft commission brokers are likely to be a key to success in selling their services. The Securities & Investments Board is mulling over about 50 submissions on its consultative paper on soft commission arrangements, which upheld the practice but suggested strict limits and full disclosure. Final rules may not be issued for two months.

The main arguments are over whether it is fair to restrict soft commissions to 25 per cent of a fund manager's business and exactly what should be defined as soft commission — since full service brokers often have similar but slightly less explicit arrangements with institutions. There are undoubtedly dangers and temptations, since a prime appeal of soft commissions is that fund managers can charge the cost of many services direct to their funds, rather than having to pay them out of management fees.

But the "unbundling" of services is surely going to expand. BZW, for instance, has prepared for this by setting up its own separate soft commission broking company. More houses are likely to do the same. For better or worse, the growth of independent research and soft commissions seem inextricably intertwined.

Velvet touch for Guinness

If the market is concerned about the guerrilla warfare going on in Paris over the future of LVMH, there was not the slightest sign of it yesterday. Guinness has sunk more than £1 billion into the French luxury goods group in exchange for its 24 per cent stake, and stands to suffer if a court ruling goes against it in Paris tomorrow. But yesterday market-makers had eyes only for the brilliant performance of LVMH during 1989.

LVMH indicated a provisional 45 per cent rise in profits to about £305 million even though the final figures will not be available for some time.

Guinness shares responded with a 20p rise to 664p, even though the advance at LVMH was no more than the better broking firms were expecting. At the heart of this positive response is relief that the battle going on inside LVMH has not affected its trading performance one jot.

Perhaps surprisingly, the star performance emerged from Louis Vuitton, the up-market leather goods manufacturer. Turnover climbed 33 per cent. The group's portfolio of perfume brands, surely the envy of all its competitors,

grew almost 20 per cent and was evenly spread between Christian Dior, Givenchy and Roc.

Cognacs and spirits produced a 24 per cent sales gain from no more than an 8 per cent rise in volumes, suggesting that LVMH has successfully marketed its top of the range product at premium prices. Champagne sales, where volumes were static, provided the only dull spot.

When they arrive in audited form, these figures will mean a £105 million contribution to Guinness's trading profit of about £750 million in 1989. LVMH should produce close to £140 million in the current year.

In fact, the gains are greater than they appear. For the group's distributors are finding tremendous benefits to sales of its own products through the joint ventures with the French. Few sales teams can offer a package of brands like Hennessy, Dom Perignon, Moët & Chandon, Gordons, Tanqueray, Johnnie Walker and Dewars. Guinness earnings could grow by 20 per cent for the next three years and its shares, trading at barely a premium to the market on 1990 profits, are well worth buying.

Trilion switches to £1.1m profit

By Matthew Bond

Nine months without any London studios explains the sharp fall in operating profits reported by Trilion, the television group which brought American football and *Sesame* wrestling to British television screens.

Operating profits fell from £784,000 to £285,000 in the year to last September, with turnover down from £16.1 million to £13.6 million.

The fall followed the group's reduced share from its London Docklands studios and the delay in finding new premises.

However, interest earned on the £25 million it received from the sale, together with a £546,000 exceptional profit from the sale of its 9.5 per cent stake in Broadcast Communications, helped the group to a £1.13 million pre-tax profit, compared with a £602,000 loss in 1988.

The company also returns to the dividend list with an 0.5p per share distribution.

After a year of great upheaval, Mr Ian Reed, the chairman, was confident about the group's future.

He said: "We have spent the last two years restructuring the company to produce a winning formula for the nineties."

The £25 million received from Olympia & York, the Docklands developer, has wiped out borrowings which last year stood at £16 million.

A further £5 million was spent to buy the former Lee International film studios in Wembley, which it has now converted to use for television.

The remaining cash is earmarked for acquisitions.



Confident after a year of upheaval: Ian Reed, the chairman of Trilion, yesterday

Euromoney to be traded in London

By Jeremy Andrews

Trading in the shares of Euromoney Publications, the financial magazine publisher, is to move from Luxembourg to London on Monday following a £3.5 million placing which enables the company to meet the Stock Exchange's listing requirements.

The shares came equally from the family holdings of Sir Patrick Sergeant, Euromoney's chairman, and the Daily Mail and General Trust, but the placing price of 350p was below the 460p obtained when

the company was floated in 1986.

Euromoney has built up a range of activities, including conferences and electronic databases, but its main moneyspinner remains its flagship magazine. This was founded in 1969 by Sir Patrick, who was then City editor of the *Daily Mail*, and is exceptionally profitable for a monthly title with a circulation of 28,000.

When the company was floated in 1986, Associated Newspapers had been unwilling to allow its holding to fall

sufficiently to meet the Stock Exchange's requirement that 25 per cent of the equity be in free hands. Now, however, the Exchange has agreed to admit Euromoney to the official list even though only 21.5 per cent will be on the market.

The placing has cut Daily Mail and General Trust's stake to 76.1 per cent, but the holding of Sir Patrick's family has been halved to 486,000 shares, or 2.4 per cent of the total. The placing price compares with 368p indicated in Luxembourg beforehand.

Sir Patrick said that as the

company served the international capital markets, it had wanted to show its faith in them by becoming a euro-equity. However, certain UK pension funds had not been able to become shareholders while it was not listed in London.

Although Euromoney had built up £18 million cash by last September, the proprietors of some businesses it was interested in acquiring wanted shares for personal tax reasons. Sir Patrick said that four possible acquisitions were being studied.

New slot for a hot shot

Undeterred by recent job losses in the Square Mile, UBS Securities, the Wall Street equivalent of UBS Phillips & Drew, has just beefed up its coverage of UK and European equities within the United States by poaching one of the top teams in the business from rival investment bank Morgan Stanley. American broker Kevin Plunkett, described as a "Wall Street hot shot," has just resigned as the managing director responsible for worldwide equity trading at Morgan Stanley to join UBS, where he will be given the similar title of managing director. "He will be responsible for all international equities trading which effectively means all non-dollar stocks," says Geoffrey Redman-Brown, of UBS Phillips & Drew. And Plunkett is bringing with him his two-man team, comprising Michael Steiner and Gerry Kenally, both of whom will join the international sales desk in New York. "The addition of this respected team should cement our position as the best European equities firm in the United States by, in particular, raising our profile in the American Depository Receipts market," says Hector Sants, head of UBS P&D and the man responsible for European equities worldwide. Sants himself once ran the New York international equities business — until he returned to London two years ago to assume his present job from Dr Paul Neill.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Writing off the wall

In accordance with American corporate attitudes towards the power of positive thinking, a huge sign, measuring three feet by at least 10 feet, used to hang down over the dealing floor at Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers in its luxurious Thames-side offices in Southwark. It was based on the firm's so-called "mission,"

which was designed to encourage its workers to improve their performance. And in big letters it read, "CSV: The best, most exciting and most successful institutional equity firm." It was removed from the dealing room about 10 days ago by a group of junior employees — who apparently no longer believed it.

Rocket man

Mark Tapley, the newly appointed managing director of asset management group London and Bishopsgate, is affectionately known as the "rocket scientist." Tapley, aged 43, was previously a director of equities within Shearson Lehman's global asset management division. But further back, after graduating from

Oxford, he signed up for ICI's graduate trainee scheme to learn computer programming, systems engineering and salesmanship. It was during this time that he earned his nickname — when he was seconded to a Russian nuclear physics research laboratory where he spent nine weeks helping to send atoms round a circuit several kilometres long.

Barclaywhere

Barclays Bank has been seeking publicity in the Northern Ireland media for its new "nationwide" over-the-counter share dealing scheme, urging investors to pop into their local branch to sell British Gas shares at low commission. Barclaysbank chairman Gavin Oldham waxes on about the convenience of dealing at a local branch. Perhaps he should be told that Barclays does not have one branch in Northern Ireland and the service can thus hardly be described as nationwide.

Carol Leonard

Big-ticket team swaps

An entire three-man project finance team at Schroders, the merchant bank, has just joined Babcock & Brown, an international leasing company, and a subsidiary of USM-quoted York Trust. The most senior is Nicolas Lethbridge, who was project finance director, and his two colleagues are Norman Crowe and Peter Polak. Babcock's activities in project finance in both the US and Japan are well established, and the arrival of Lethbridge and his team means they can now expand into Britain. "Their expertise in project financing will complement our existing big-ticket lease financing operations," says Peter Varadigian, Babcock & Brown's chief executive. At Schroders, they worked on projects like the Channel Tunnel, the Dartford Crossing and the Second Severn Crossing.

It is certainly going to be all change for the directors of hotel group Norfolk Capital in their bid to fight off the unwanted attentions of Peter Tyrre and his Balmoral group. Norfolk had booked space for 150 at the New Connaught Rooms for its own on January 29, but it has now decided that considerably more of its 21,000 shareholders will attend than originally anticipated and thus, although the meeting will be officially convened at the NCR, it will then be adjourned to the more spacious London Press Centre — a good 10-minute walk away. Bring an umbrella and stout shoes.

At Last
A Commercial or Residential Mortgage or Remortgage with Nothing to Pay Until After The Next General Election

1989 has been a difficult year for Company Directors and the Self Employed with high interest rates and a squeeze on company profits. At Berkeley St. James's we fully recognise that these difficult conditions can lead to cash flow problems.

This is why we have developed the Berkeley St. James's Business Development Programme which will put capital into your business and allow you to defer interest payments until 1992. Residential or commercial mortgages or remortgages can be arranged quickly, efficiently and without fuss, on very attractive terms. There is no need to prove your income and there is no requirement to show your Accounts.

The Business Development Programme could put more capital into your business or you could simply release capital from residential or commercial property for investment now.

The minimum loan is £75,000. The maximum loan is £1m.

To arrange for a meeting without any obligation or costs on your part, simply call Trevor Downing or Nick Kemp on 01-222 8785

To: Berkeley St. James's Financial Management Limited
 FREEPOST, London, SW1H 9BR. Telephone: 01-222 8785.
 Please contact me as soon as possible

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 DAYTIME TEL No _____
 EVENING TEL No _____
 OCCUPATION _____

FIMBRA
 BERKELEY ST. JAMES'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LTD
 Licensed Credit Broker

Not all the products/services advertised here are regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the rules made for the protection of investors by that Act will not apply to them.

Would you have the nerve to take a train ride that could last 15 years?

We would. We're Montedison, Italy's largest fine chemical company, part of the Ferruzzi Group. And we know that, if you want to change the future, you've got to start planning for it now. Materials chemistry. Health care. Clean energy. These are the fields of our endeavours. And these are the fields in which we are among the world leaders. It is only by creating solutions that are technologically and socially advanced, and compatible with our environment, that we can have an alternative that spells progress. And to do this, to be prepared for tomorrow, we must place research at the heart of our industrial system. This is what we are doing. And we're doing it with success. Every year we invest more than £200 million in Research and Development.



NEXT GENERATION CHEMISTRY

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Cathay and Swire pay £26m for 35% stake in Dragonair

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Curry Go | 14¢ |
| Station Water | |
| High Inc (520p) | 10¢ |
| United Drug | 12¢-7¢ |

Use waste listing for Water above

NIGHTS ISSUES

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Esoc Farmers N/P | |
| Esoc Fidelity N/P | 1¢ |
| Esoc Pet N/P | 7¢ |
| Esoc N/P | 10¢ |

Issue price in brackets!

STOCK MARKET

Dealers on red alert as 'mega-bid' talk grows

Dealers placed themselves on red alert last night, convinced that an important deal is about to be announced - possibly today - which would help to boost the market's recovery.

Details remain sketchy, but several securities houses have taken the decision this week to go long and buy the market - despite persistent nervousness about short-term prospects. Midland Bank was reckoned to be buying the FT-SE 100 index futures on behalf of a number of institutions.

This sort of aggressive support has enabled the London stock market to put up a much better performance than expected against the background of setbacks on Wall Street and Tokyo.

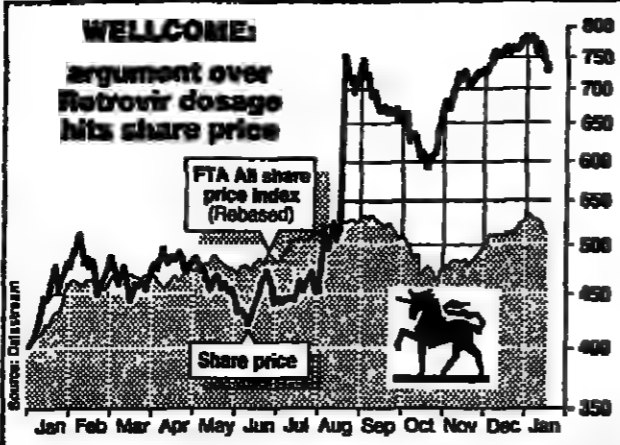
Some brokers are talking

Polly Peck climbed 12p to 415p, helped by a recommendation from Kitchin & Alden, the stockbroker, to switch out of Gannet, up 1p to 265p. The boost of selling that has dogged Polly Peck's share price in recent weeks also appears to have come to an end.

about the possibility of another mega-bid being launched. Once again, the name of Hanson, with its £15 billion war-chest was being mentioned. Shares in the group have been a firm market of late, adding another 3p to 231p last night.

British Land, unchanged at 405p, also features strongly. There was talk this week that one merchant bank had been approached by a third party about launching a bid for the company.

The speculation only added fuel to a much-boosted rally, which left the FT-SE 100 closing at its best levels of the day with a rise of 24.8 points to 2,373.9. Steadier overnight performances in Tokyo and New York settled nerves. But turnover remained low, with just 429 million shares traded. Fund managers remained selective and were reckoned to be taking a long-term view of the market rather than looking to make a quick profit. The narrower FT index of top 30 shares advanced 19.6 to 1,895.3.



Government securities finished the session nursing falls of almost £1 at the longer end, upset by a disappointing set of Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) figures and news of a larger US trade deficit.

Among leaders, rises were seen in BAT Industries, 8p to 823p, ICI, 9p to £11.48, and Cable and Wireless, 22p to 560p.

The Wellcome share price continued to lose ground after Tuesday's annual meeting, at which it was revealed that the US Food & Drug Administration had urged the company to halve the recommended dosage for Retrovir, its anti-AIDS drug. Retrovir's success has been reflected in the Wellcome share price and brokers

such as the pharmaceutical research team at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, are convinced it holds the key to future earnings growth.

Wellcome seems unperturbed by the FDA's comments and has already reduced dosage levels in order to minimize the risk of toxicity in the drug.

Scottish & Newcastle slipped another 2p to 340p as the story continued to do the rounds that Elders XL, the Australian brewer, was about to sell its 23 per cent holding at about 32p. Last year, Elders was ordered to reduce its holding to below 10 per cent after its bid for S&N was blocked by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. It is reckoned to have paid

more than 400p a share for the original holding and is believed to be sitting on a large trading loss. With several large calls due, it may need the extra cash.

Grand Metropolitan clawed back all of Tuesday's losses as dealers continued to ponder the proposed acquisition of a 49 per cent stake in Remy Martin, the French group, and a 15 per cent holding in Cointreau belonging to M Max Cointreau.

Geismas was another firm market, jumping 20p to 664p, ahead of a meeting with analysts. Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, the French drinks and luxury goods group in which it holds a 24 per cent stake, has announced a surge in pre-tax profits of 45 per cent

UltraMarine firmed 2p to 366p. Smith New Court, the broker, says the shares have outperformed the market by 8 per cent, despite the placing of share stakes totalling 23 per cent. This outperformance is expected to continue this year and any weakness presents an opportunity to buy.

to beat its forecast of £290 million.

The rest of the drinks sector attracted selective support with rises in Allied-Lyons, 3p to 510p, Bass, 7p to £10.68, and Whitbread 'A', 7p to 415p.

Racal Telecom held on to an 11p rise to end at 369p, but dogged by a number of bearish claims, including one that suggested that the cellular telephone market has suffered a downturn.

This latest speculation follows a downgrading of profits last week by a leading broker, whose forecasts had been at the upper end of expectations.

The group is continuing to forecast 500,000 subscribers by the end of March.

Avon Rubber bounced back with a leap of 102p to 530p. Trelleborg Gummierwerke, of West Germany, has emerged with a near-5 per cent stake. Speculators are hoping it is a prelude to a full bid.

Michael Clark

WALL STREET

Wider trade gap sends Dow lower

New York (Reuter) - An unexpected widening of the United States trade gap in November and lower-than-expected IBM quarterly earnings forced shares lower, traders said.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 10.03 points at 2,682.59 early on and declining issues edged out gainers by five-to-four.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was down 1.0 and the New York Stock Exchange composite index down 3/4. Declining issues led gainers by four-to-three as NYSE volume reached 15 million shares.

A \$10.5 billion (\$6.4 billion) US trade gap in November, up from the revised \$10.25 billion gap in October, was higher than forecasts. US bonds trimmed early gains on a 0.4 per cent rise in industrial production and 83.3 per cent capacity use.

● Tokyo - The market managed to avoid another sharp slide, with the Nikkei index ending slightly easier, but leaving a large number of issues showing gains. The

Nikkei lost 29.22 points to close at 3,621.14. The market had enjoyed a 430-point rebound in early trading.

● Hong Kong - Shares ended mixed after experiencing wide price swings caused by mixed movements on leading overseas stock markets. The Hang Seng index gained 3.05 points to 2,754.84. Turnover remained light at HK\$679 million (£51.8 million).

● Frankfurt - Share prices closed broadly higher in moderately active trading as investors bought back equities after Tuesday's plunge. The 30-share Dax index, which had tumbled 52.93 points Tuesday, rose 13.80 points to end at 1,802.48.

● Sydney - The All-Ordinaries closed 7.4 points higher at 1,682.8. The index had slumped 38.2 points, or 2.2 per cent, in the previous two sessions after declines on foreign markets hit sentiment.

● Singapore - The Straits Times industrial index rose 20.54 points to 1,533.04, boosted by the strong overnight finish on Wall Street.

WORLD MARKET INDICES

| Index | Value | Daily chg (%) | Yearly chg (%) | Daily chg (%) | Yearly chg (%) | Daily chg (%) | Yearly chg (%) |
|------------------|--------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| The World (free) | 790.8 | 0.1 | 20.6 | 0.2 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 10.2 |
| EAFFE (free) | 151.1 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 0.1 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 10.1 |
| EAFFE (free) | 1454.2 | 0.2 | 14.3 | -0.2 | 14.9 | 0.1 | 4.5 |
| Europe (free) | 149.5 | 0.1 | 14.0 | -0.3 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 4.2 |
| Europe (free) | 745.2 | 1.2 | 37.7 | 0.5 | 26.8 | 1.1 | 25.9 |
| Europe (free) | 160.0 | 1.2 | 38.2 | 0.2 | 27.0 | 1.1 | 26.3 |
| Non America | 607.9 | 0.1 | 33.8 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 22.3 |
| Nordic (free) | 1574.1 | 1.7 | 45.0 | 1.0 | 30.5 | 1.8 | 32.6 |
| Pacific (free) | 238.5 | 1.7 | 58.9 | 0.9 | 42.1 | 1.8 | 45.3 |
| Pacific (free) | 3599.5 | -0.5 | 3.7 | -0.6 | 9.3 | -0.8 | -5.2 |
| Far East | 2231.7 | -0.5 | 3.2 | -0.6 | 9.1 | -0.8 | -5.7 |
| Australia | 347.7 | 0.8 | 18.5 | 0.2 | 16.8 | 0.7 | 8.3 |
| Australia | 1678.3 | 2.5 | 154.8 | 1.4 | 121.0 | 2.4 | 132.8 |
| Belgium | 972.2 | 1.0 | 25.9 | -0.1 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 15.1 |
| Canada | 558.5 | -0.8 | 28.8 | -0.8 | 14.9 | -0.4 | 17.2 |
| Denmark | 1322.8 | 1.0 | 60.2 | 0.0 | 39.5 | 0.9 | 46.5 |
| Denmark | 112.5 | 0.0 | -2.9 | -0.8 | -15.2 | -0.1 | -11.3 |
| France | 151.4 | 1.5 | 26.8 | 0.8 | 15.6 | 1.4 | 15.7 |
| France | 774.4 | 1.7 | 44.1 | 0.7 | 24.7 | 1.6 | 31.7 |
| Germany | 915.7 | 1.0 | 61.0 | -0.1 | 58.9 | 0.9 | 47.2 |
| Hong Kong | 2093.8 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Italy | 382.5 | 1.2 | 30.5 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 1.1 | 19.3 |
| Japan | 5563.4 | -0.6 | 2.4 | -0.6 | 8.9 | -0.7 | -6.3 |
| Netherlands | 879.6 | 1.8 | 37.0 | 0.7 | 18.9 | 1.7 | 25.3 |
| New Zealand | 102.1 | 0.4 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 9.1 |
| Norway | 1398.3 | 1.8 | 67.9 | 1.1 | 52.2 | 1.7 | 63.6 |
| Singapore | 241.5 | 1.7 | 68.8 | 1.0 | 51.8 | 1.6 | 52.5 |
| Spain | 2003.3 | 1.4 | 57.6 | 1.1 | 40.0 | 1.5 | 44.1 |
| Sweden | 220.5 | 1.5 | 11.1 | 0.1 | -2.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Switzerland | 1772.2 | 2.2 | 47.6 | 1.7 | 35.4 | 2.1 | 35.0 |
| Switzerland | 248.1 | 2.2 | 57.7 | 1.7 | 44.7 | 2.1 | 44.2 |
| Switzerland | 906.5 | 1.8 | 38.3 | 0.4 | 26.4 | 1.7 | 26.4 |
| UK | 139.4 | 2.1 | 40.7 | 0.8 | 28.6 | 2.0 | 28.8 |
| UK | 705.2 | 0.8 | 29.1 | 0.8 | 29.1 | 0.7 | 18.1 |
| USA | 456.0 | 0.1 | 34.2 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 22.7 |

THE TIMES

STOCK WATCH

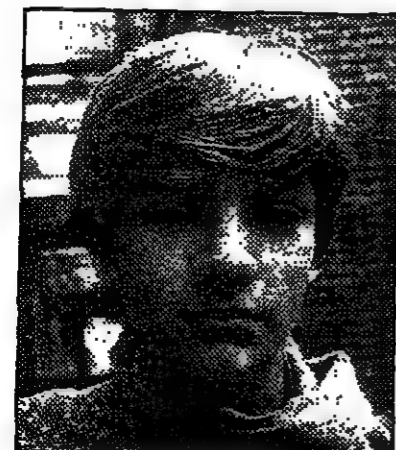
0898 141 141

● Stockwatch gives instant telephone access to

more than 13,000 share, unit trust and bond prices. General market 0898 121220; Company news 0898 121221; Active shares 0898 121225.

● Calls charged 38p per minute (peak), 25p standard, inc. VAT.

Take a stand on the future of Britain's youth.



Bright young people today face a future that is rife with uncertainty. They need expert guidance to the myriad options available, whether they are starting out on a career, or continuing into further education.

Last year's DIRECTIONS was a triumphant success. 30,000 young people had the benefit of professional advice from Universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of Higher Education and leading employers - like British Petroleum and GEC Marconi. This year's event, sponsored by THE TIMES and THE SUNDAY TIMES at the Grand Hall, Olympia, will be the biggest yet.

On June 28th, 29th, 30th, DIRECTIONS into Careers and Higher Education will provide a unique opportunity for organisations to meet, advise and influence some 30,000 bright and talented young school leavers and graduates.

- So, if you're a
- University
 - Polytechnic
 - College
 - Potential Sponsor
 - or Employer,

become an exhibitor at this year's fair.

Contact Kate Dawson, Manager, DIRECTIONS, Trotman & Company Limited, 12-14 Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey TW9 6UA, or ring 01-940 5668, for an information pack.

Don't miss your chance to tap into the professional future of Britain.

DIRECTIONS
AT OLYMPIA JUNE 28th, 29th, 30th
SPONSORED BY
THE TIMES
THE SUNDAY TIMES

هنا من الأصل

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

| No. | Company | Group | Gain or Loss |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Whitbread (a) | Breweries | |
| 2 | Pittman (a) | Chemicals L-R | |
| 3 | Orbit Op | Chemicals, Plastics | |
| 4 | Wardle Stores Plc | Foods | |
| 5 | Rollins (a) | Foods | |
| 6 | Cartico Group | Finance | |
| 7 | Unigate (a) | Foods | |
| 8 | Lloyds (a) | Bank, Discount | |
| 9 | Ladbroke (a) | Hotels, Caterers | |
| 10 | Laird Prop | Property | |
| 11 | Hawker Siddeley (a) | Industrial A-D | |
| 12 | Barbican | Electronics | |
| 13 | Alfred Inch | Bank, Discount | |
| 14 | Be Vin | Industrial A-D | |
| 15 | Triplex Lloyd | Industrial S-Z | |
| 16 | Wile Gp | Industrial S-Z | |
| 17 | Sainsbury J (a) | Foods | |
| 18 | Barclay | Industrial A-D | |
| 19 | Cassini | Building, Roads | |
| 20 | BAT (a) | Tobacco | |
| 21 | Stearns | Industrial S-Z | |
| 22 | Nile Foods (a) | Foods | |
| 23 | Barclay | Bank, Discount | |
| 24 | RBS Group | Industrial A-D | |
| 25 | Tilbury Group | Building, Roads | |
| 26 | M&P | Electronics | |
| 27 | Royal Elect (a) | Electronics | |
| 28 | BICC (a) | Electronics | |
| 29 | Merit Spencer (a) | Drugs, Stores | |
| 30 | Tarmac (a) | Building, Roads | |
| 31 | Emberton | Stores, Leisure | |
| 32 | Emm Corp | Oil, Gas | |
| 33 | Parsons (a) | Newspapers, Pub | |
| 34 | Orbit Op | Foods | |
| 35 | Fluoro (a) | Industrial E-K | |
| 36 | BBA | Industrial A-D | |
| 37 | THORN EMI (a) | Electronics | |
| 38 | RHM (a) | Foods | |
| 39 | Seacord | Industrial S-Z | |
| 40 | Ray Chan City (a) | Industrial E-K | |
| 41 | Owens Alford | Leisure | |
| 42 | ADT (a) | Industrial A-D | |
| 43 | Spring Ram | Industrial S-Z | |
| 44 | Amstrad (a) | Electronics | |

© Times Newspapers Ltd. Daily Total

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £12,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

BRITISH FUNDS

High Low Mean Price Change

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNRATED

INDEX LINKED

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

High Low Mean Price Change

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Much-needed rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began January 15. Dealings end January 26. Contango day January 29. Settlement day February 5. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 29)

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change | % | Vol | P/E |
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|
|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---|-----|-----|

| 1989/90 | High |
|---------|------|
|---------|------|

[illegible]

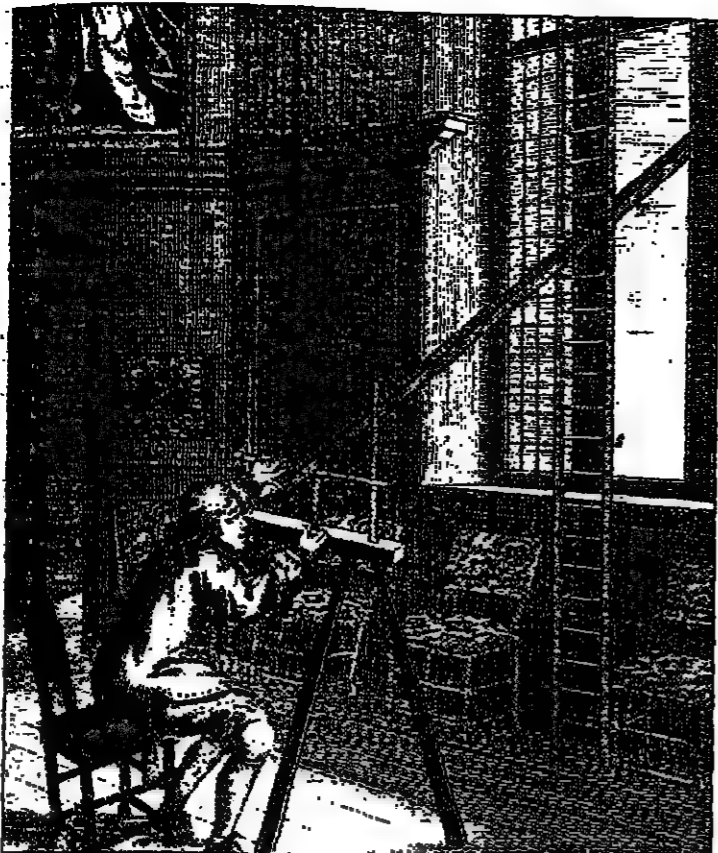
● MEDICINE: BRUNO HITS OUT
● SCIENCE: BREEZE BOOST
● TECHNOLOGY: GRAPHIC CUT

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

THURSDAY JANUARY 18 1990

Stargazing: past and future

GEOFFREY SIMS/DAVID HART



Old ways: in the 17th century, astronomers used refracting telescopes

Big telescopes are back. Astronomy in the 1990s promises to unlock the secrets of the universe. Pearce Wright looks at a new twist in the space race

After playing second fiddle to radio astronomy for decades and suffering the withering hand of bureaucracy, Britain's optical astronomers are back in the race to uncover the great secrets of the evolution of the universe.

For years, while Jodrell Bank became a household name and radio astronomers at Cambridge discovered the pulsar and earned Nobel prizes, optical astronomy slipped from its international position and up-and-coming British astronomers joined the brain drain to the modern American observatories at Mount Palomar, Kitt Peak and Mount Wilson.

But, once again, astronomy, with new techniques, computers and super-sensitive instruments, is poised to return to the forefront. Several events mark this year as the start of a new epoch for Britain in particular, and for the world of ground-based astronomy in general.

One is the realization this month of a long-held dream of optical astronomers. It has arrived with the success of a revolutionary technique, called adaptive optics, which eliminates the distortion of images recorded from telescopes on photographic plates or electronic detectors because of the Earth's atmosphere.

A second milestone comes in March, when the telescopes of the 315-year-old Royal Greenwich Observatory (RGO) which have been at Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex, since 1948, will be abandoned. The staff and nameplate will be moved to a new office block and workshop in Cambridge, but there will be no telescopes there. Since 1980, the RGO team have been building new telescopes on the island of La Palma, in the Canaries.

The transfer of the RGO to Cambridge is the culmination of a much-needed revival of British optical astronomy. It involved building a new generation of large optical instruments. Even after the move to Herstmonceux, British optical astronomers were handicapped by the cloudy skies over Britain which reduced good viewing to as few as 50 nights per year.

Their dilemma was compounded by a 10-year argument about where to place a new Greenwich telescope, to be called

the Isaac Newton Telescope (INT). Work on the INT eventually began in 1967 at Herstmonceux. In 1981, it was totally refurbished with a modern mirror system and a set of electronic and mechanical controls and moved to the clear skies of La Palma.

Since the invention of the telescope more than 350 years ago, astronomers have had to resign themselves to the limit imposed by atmospheric turbulence on the clarity of images they see. Twinkling stars might appeal to romantics. But frustrated astronomers dismiss as "bad seeing" the flickering effect caused when starlight travels through hot and cold ripples of air high in the atmosphere. Mountain-top viewing removes some of the problem caused by air currents in the lower atmosphere. But at heights between five to 10 kilometres, there are swarms of small pockets of air that bedevil even the best mountain-top retreats.

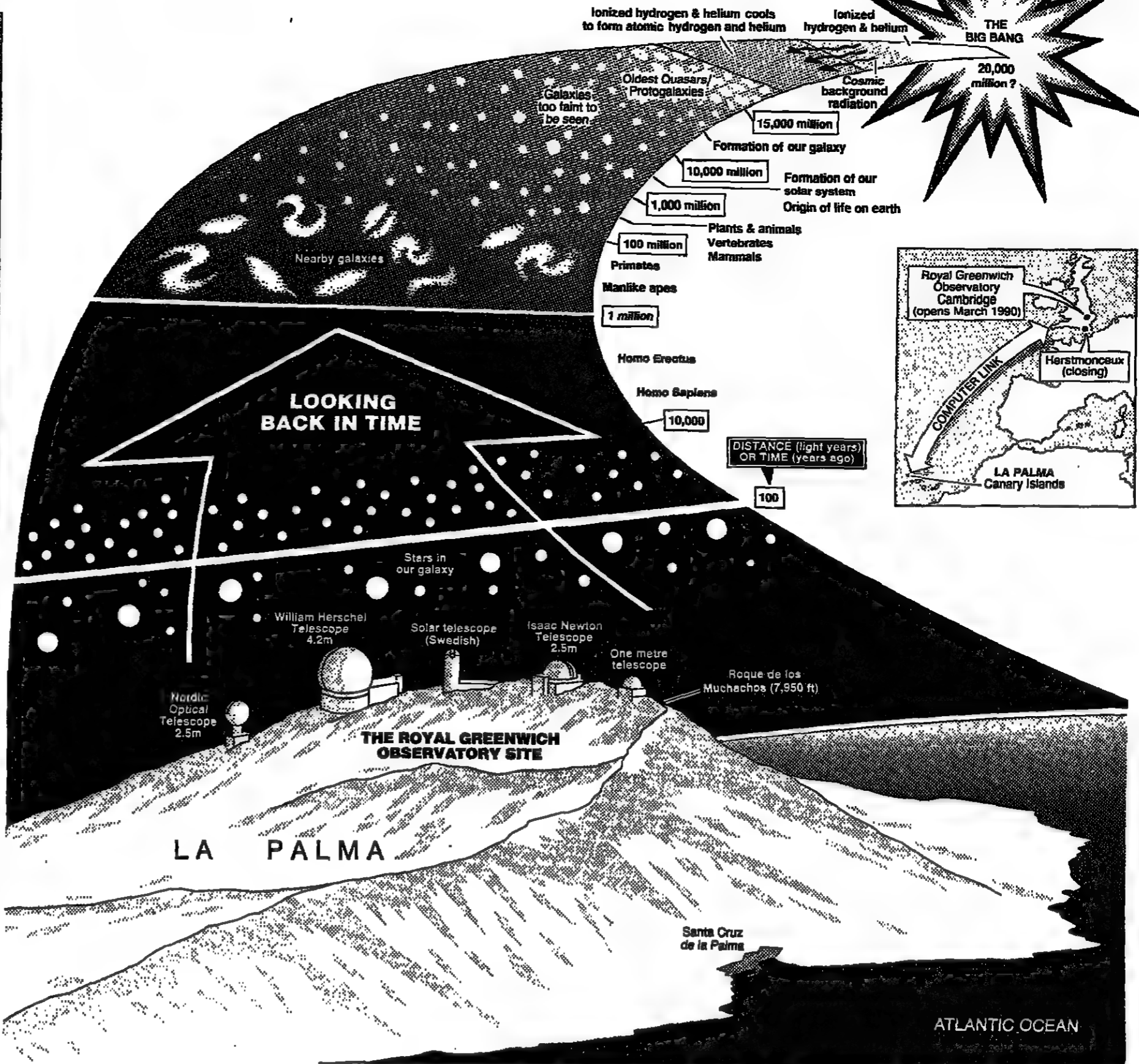
Atmospheric interference was the reason for the first move of the RGO to Sussex, from the knoll on which it was founded in Greenwich Park by King Charles II, in 1675.

Using the new electronic detectors, Professor Alec Boksenberg, the RGO director, and Dr Charles Steidel and Dr Wallace Sargent, of the California Institute of Technology, in Pasadena, California, have found a way to detect and probe the chemistry of galaxies in the remotest parts of the universe. This can be done by analysing light from quasars, or quasi-stellar objects: the baffling things that look like a point of light from a bright single star but emit more energy than 100 supergiant galaxies.

Professor Boksenberg's pioneering work is helping most of the large observatories to probe the farthest reaches of the universe, picking out hitherto invisible objects.

Modern professional astronomers rarely look through their telescopes. For years, most observations involved focusing the light on photographic plates, and, more recently, on electronic devices, recording images or computer data to be scrutinized later in the laboratory.

When the modern age of optical astronomy began with pictures recorded on photographic plates,



at the famous 200in telescope at Palomar, only one or two photons of light in 1,000 photons from a star or galaxy were captured. Today's electronic devices can detect more than 70 per cent of the light.

With this increase in efficiency, astronomers believe they will be able to obtain a full chemical analysis of the composition of objects that will provide clues to the history of when and how the first heavy elements were forged.

Until the new electronic detectors were developed, astronomers were unable to assemble a reliable chronology of the evolution of the universe. The other breakthrough, with adaptive optics, has been achieved by scientists of the European Southern Observatory (ESO). Founded in 1962 by eight western European countries, it has established a huge modern observatory for investigating the relatively unexplored sky over the southern hemisphere. Its telescopes have been built on a plateau 2,400 metres above sea level, at La Silla, in Chile.

There are now 14 instruments in operation at La Silla, including the 3.5 metre New Technology Telescope (NTT), described as the most advanced instrument in the world. Completion of the NTT coincides with successful experiments with another device, also

designed by an ESO team. The prototype instrument effectively strips away atmospheric turbulence and has been tested by recording images of star systems that scientists believe may have "daughter planets" like our own solar system.

The tests were made at a site with mediocre viewing conditions, using a 1.52 metre telescope, at the Observatoire de Haute Provence, in southern France. Instead of scientists seeing only twinkling stars, the invention "neutralizes the atmospherically-induced smearing of images", according to Dr Fritz Merkle, one of the ESO design team. "For the first time, this old problem has been demonstrably solved," Merkle says.

But adaptive optics works by correcting the light before it is recorded - either on a photographic plate or electronically - by removing the atmospherically-induced distortions.

The whole process is conducted in a fraction of a second, and involves changing the surface profile of a deformable mirror. The system is controlled by a computer analyser that examines incoming light and determines the distortion from atmospheric interference.

It calculates how far tiny actuators behind the mirror must push and pull its surface. They can do this 100 times a second. With powerful computers and satellite communication links, modern

'For the first time, this old problem has been solved'

telescopes at places such as La Palma and La Silla are increasingly being directed and operated by remote control from base.

Scientists from the other main optical astronomy team in Britain, at the Royal Observatory for Scotland, in Edinburgh, have already shared the benefits of building instruments overseas. Their international collaboration has been at the two other remote sites with a concentration of powerful telescopes, at Siding Spring, in outback New South Wales, Australia, and on top of Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

The British teams left at home are concentrating on inventing more sensitive detectors and ideas such as active and adaptive optics that will make the distant observatories more efficient.

Scientists believe that some quasars are the most distant objects to be observed in the

universe. According to the theory, only hydrogen and helium were formed in the Big Bang creation of the universe about 15 billion to 20 billion years ago. Heavier elements formed in the stars inside galaxies relatively soon afterwards, within four billion years.

Chemical analysis of objects within range of ground-based telescopes has suggested that different elements are made in various types of stars at different times in their lives.

And, since light from any celestial object takes a finite amount of time to reach Earth, the observers are looking at objects as they were long ago, when the universe was in its infancy.

The light from quasars also has a distinctive characteristic known as red shift, which is an optical effect indicating that an object is travelling at great speed away from the observer. Different red shifts correspond to different distances.

When the characteristics of the light from various distant quasars, and the effect, on it, of clouds of gas and dust in intervening galaxies between the Earth and the quasars are taken into account, the scientists calculate they are analysing the composition of objects over a time-span from 1.5 billion years to four billion years after the birth of the universe.

They have also concluded that the chemical composition of the universe has stayed roughly constant for the past four billion years.

Meanwhile, the great telescope race promises to hot up. It will be fuelled when the Hubble Space Telescope is launched into orbit by the American National Aeronautics Space Administration (Nasa), using a shuttle, later this year.

Just as importantly, engineers and astronomers are designing a new generation of very large ground-based telescopes, only now coming into operation, that will dwarf existing ones. They will be able to collect light from the farthest corners of the universe with giant mirrors to pick up even the feeblest light.

Ultimately, astronomers judge a telescope by the diameter of its main mirror which collects and focuses starlight. The largest telescope today is a six-metre telescope in the Soviet Union. In 10 years' time, there will be eight larger telescopes - the biggest containing four mirrors that, together, have the power of a single mirror 16 metres across.

Astronomers have now reached the point where they can expect little improvement in their detectors: even going from an efficiency of 70 per cent to the theoretical maximum of 100 per cent would be a comparatively small improvement. As we near the 21st century, the space race seems likely to be battled out on the ground. Will Britain stay among the front runners?

GIVING THE BBC THE PIPS: ROYAL GREENWICH OBSERVATORY HANDS OVER A TIME-HONOURED ROLE

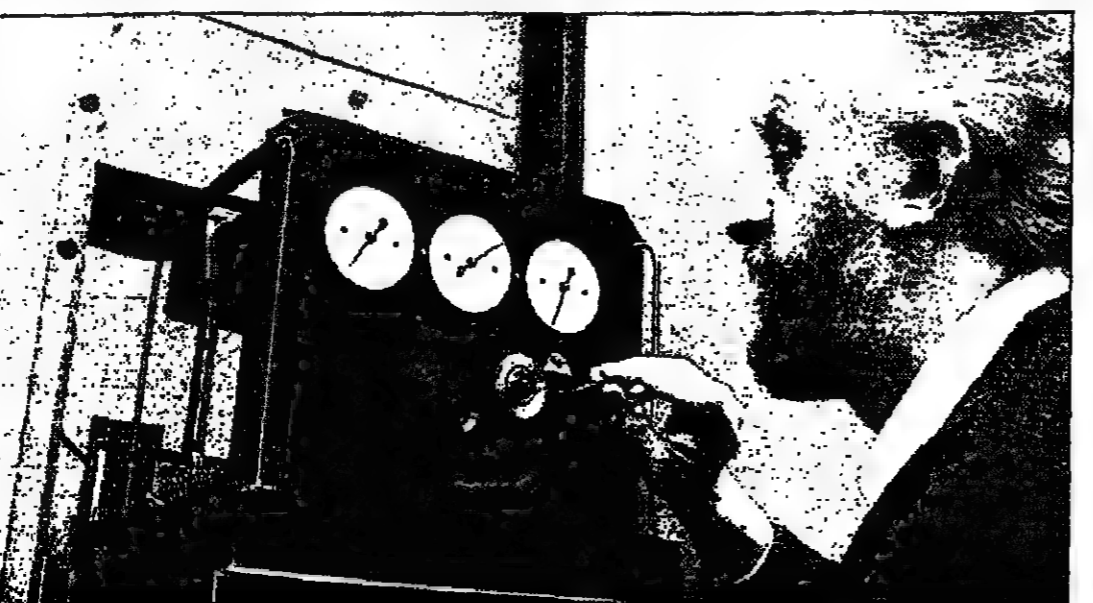
Atomic clocks around the world provide exact measurements

A new era in time-keeping begins next month when the Royal Greenwich Observatory (RGO) hands over to the BBC responsibility for the six-pip time service, the signal which made Greenwich Mean Time a household name.

The Greenwich signal was first broadcast by the BBC at 9.30pm on Tuesday, February 5, 1924.

Sir Frank Dyson, the ninth Astronomer Royal, introduced the first signal at the request of John (later Lord) Reith. It was derived from the seconds movement of a long-case pendulum clock. This generated electrical impulses that were sent by landline to the 2LO (medium wave broadcasting) studio, at Savoy Hill, on the Embankment, London, for wireless transmission through the British Isles as six dots, the last of which indicated the beginning of the minute.

Gradually the use of the signal spread, and today it is broadcast



Split second: Greenwich's Tony Seebrook adjusts the pip-generating equipment at Herstmonceux, Sussex

throughout the world on the BBC Home and World Services.

The first public time signal came into operation at Greenwich Observatory in 1833, when a ball was hoisted to the top of a mast at 12.55pm every day and dropped at 1pm.

Ships on the Thames could check their chronometers, which were essential for measuring longitude and navigating by the sun and the stars.

The advent of the railways brought pressure for accurate time nationwide and for a uniform system throughout the country.

A method of disseminating time from clocks at the observatory had already become possible with development of the electric telegraph. The local mean solar time, or the time that would be recorded by a sundial, when measured for the longitude of Greenwich (that is, Greenwich Mean Time) was

rapidly adopted as the standard time for railway timetables.

Yet it was only in 1880 that Greenwich Mean Time was made the legal time Britain.

In 1884, the Greenwich meridian was formally adopted as the zero longitude of the world and the basis of the world's time zones.

With the invention of the quartz clock 50 years ago, bringing time-keeping to an accuracy of 0.001 seconds a day, irregular changes

were detected in the rotation of the Earth, revealing a potential discrepancy in using local solar time for precise measurements.

There is a growing need for precise time for international communications and position-fixing systems, particularly for operations involving spacecraft.

The quartz clock was followed by atomic and caesium devices, measuring a few millionths of a second, for scientific purposes.

The signal is now derived from more than 100 atomic clocks around the world. They provide a time-scale that is commonly called GMT, but in fact is a system of Co-ordinated Universal Time, adopted 18 years ago.

Key dates

1675: RGO founded.

1833: First public time-ball signal.

1852: First time signals from Greenwich by electric telegraph.

1880: GMT made legal time in Britain.

1884: Longitude of Greenwich adopted as basis of world time zones.

1924: Greenwich six pips first transmitted.

1939: First quartz clock at Greenwich.

1966: First atomic clock at Greenwich.

1972: Co-ordinated Universal Time introduced. Sixth pip made a long one.

1990: BBC takes over the pips.

FREE NEC PRINTER WITH ORDERS BEFORE 31 JANUARY!

NEC Powermate 286 Plus
VGA monitor
1Mb 12 Mhz RAM
42Mb hard disk
MS-DOS 3.3

Bundled price £2195 - includes free 24 pin letter quality printer - and THREE YEAR PC WARRANTY
Volume discounts available

MICRO TECHNOLOGY GROUP
6 Grampian House, 205 Marsh Wall,
Meridian Gate, London E14 9XT

Telephone: 01-924 1945/6/7
for instant response

Front-Ends & Back-Ends.

Morse have long been users of Linotype imagers. Today we are dealers. We can now show you how to avoid the trouble and expense of using a typesetting bureau. With Postscript interface, a Linotype imager plugs straight into your IBM, Sun or Mac 'front-end'. Call us for a demonstration of the industry-leading 'back-end'.

MORSE 78 High Holborn, London W.C1. 01-831 0644
17 Sheen Lane, Moulton SW14. 01-876 0404

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Are they fighting fit?

Thomson Prentice reports on a call for tighter medical controls at the ringside

A punch on the head from heavyweight boxer Frank Bruno is like being struck by a 14-pound padded mallet travelling at 20 miles an hour, a medical conference was told this week. The full force of such a punch is equivalent to about half a ton, according to the results of a series of controlled experiments in which Bruno took part, and which have been reported in the *British Medical Journal*.

The intervening statistics were used by Owen Sparrow, honorary consultant neurosurgeon at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, at a conference on head injuries to demonstrate the potential dangers of the sport.

Although head injuries in boxing are rarely fatal, with 28 boxing deaths recorded world-wide between 1979 and 1985, up to 55 per cent of professional boxers suffer some form of brain damage, Sparrow told the conference, organized by the College of Occupational Therapists.

The most likely type of damage is boxing encephalopathy, sometimes known as dementia pugilistica, or punch drunk syndrome. Researchers have linked the brain damage caused to boxers with epilepsy and Alzheimer's disease, the most common form of senile dementia. Last year Dr Jeffrey Candy, a consultant anaesthetist at Lewisham Hospital, south London, and a member of the British Medical Association's working party on boxing, said that about one in five boxers showed a type of abnormal electrical activity in the brain, similar to that found in epilepsy sufferers.

Dr Gareth Roberts, a neurochemist at the Clinical Research Centre, Harrow, Middlesex, found similarities in post mortem samples of brain tissue from a group of retired boxers and from patients with Alzheimer's disease.

Sparrow told the conference of a recent case of an unidentified boxer admitted to the London Hospital after being knocked out. A large blood clot was removed

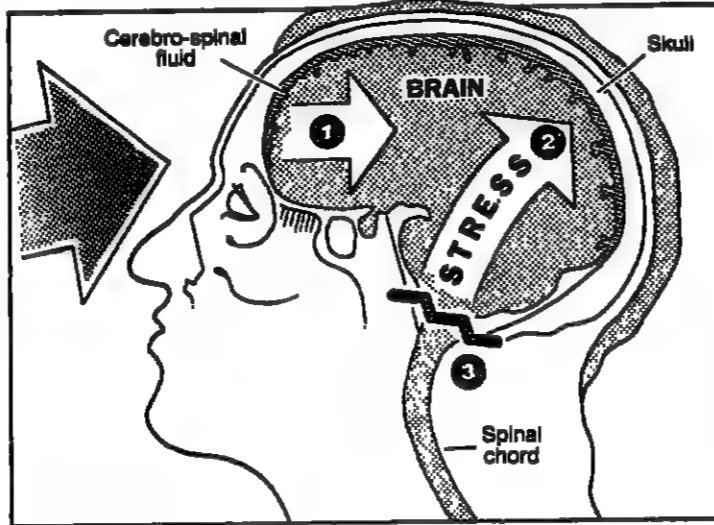


Packing a punch: Frank Bruno throws his famous right at the target in a series of medical tests, registering the equivalent of about half a ton

from his brain, but the boxer was severely disabled by the injury. "The means of preventing these injuries has to be sensible regulation, and prompt medical intervention, not at the whim of the referee but at the insistence of the doctor who must be at the ringside," Sparrow said.

He advocated neuropsychological tests for boxers who appeared to have been injured, and said the careers of those found to be at risk should be ended.

Despite the hazards, boxing is low on a league table of lethal sports, Sparrow said. According to a study in the United States, the estimated risk of death in boxers was 13 per 10,000 participants, compared with 128 per 10,000 jockeys in horse racing.



- 1 The brain is surrounded by fluid, so it can move forwards and backwards within the skull. A severe blow to the head causes concussion and bruising.
- 2 A similar effect occurs opposite the point of impact due to damage to small blood vessels and nervous tissue.
- 3 An extremely severe blow can cause death from a sudden displacement backwards of the neck. Repeated blows can lead to increasing loss of brain tissue, resulting in boxing encephalopathy, sometimes known as dementia pugilistica, or punch drunk syndrome. It is common among retired boxers, and the symptoms include slurred speech, unsteady gait, impaired memory and slowed mental reactions.

COMPUTING

The new breed in office systems

A new breed of personal computer application looks set to have an impact on the way people do business with one another over the next few years.

Just as word-processing software changed the way many people write, and spreadsheets forced a rethink on financial plans, so "officeware" or "groupware" may well change the way we run our offices.

Officeware is software designed to benefit the running of an office. It consists of a number of functions grouped together: electronic mail, an electronic office diary (into which everyone in the office enters their appointments, and to which everyone can gain access via any computer on the network) and a scheduler — so that people within an office or workgroup can see when given projects must be completed, what stages their colleagues have reached, and when people are going on holiday.

Used properly, officeware can make a big difference to the way a company or department operates. When booking office meetings secretaries no longer have to check five people's diaries. They need only check the computer diaries, book the meeting and send electronic mail messages notifying people of the time.

Electronic mail also offers more attention-getting power than an ordinary memo. On many "e-mail" systems, a message will flash up on screen showing when a message has been received by a worker's computer, who has sent it and what it is about.

A number of office e-mail

systems also let the message sender know who has read their memos and when.

But the software only works if it gains quick, widespread acceptance throughout a company. And the only way that will happen is if it is easy to use and accessible through all the computers in an office — even when they come from different manufacturers.

That is the main reason officeware is big news among computer companies such as Apple, Hewlett-Packard, Microsoft, Word Perfect and IBM, all trying to take a share of the market.

Macintosh tried pioneering the idea less than successfully a few years back; now it has developed some skilful electronic mail and mini and mainframe connectivity software.

Hewlett-Packard recently announced a New Wave Office integrated office system, using a picture-based command system to run officeware across a number of different computers and systems.

Microsoft is relying on its OS/2 LAN Manager networking software and recently improved Microsoft Mail system to be at the forefront of its officeware effort.

The latter is an electronic mail system which operates on IBM-compatible and Apple Macintosh and allows e-mail to be sent between the two systems.

Word Perfect also has its Office electronic mail system working across a number of different computer systems.

Geoff Wheelwright

Laser for clay shoots

An environment-friendly and social way of clay pigeon shooting can be enjoyed in the city as well as the country. The system, which took five years and £500,000 to develop, is the brainchild of the family firm Lasersports, based in the New Forest, Hampshire.

Cathy Nicholson-Pike, who runs Lasersports, says: "We do not claim to be replacing traditional clay pigeon shooting — although gamekeepers who have had a go thoroughly enjoyed it."

"What we are doing is creating a new leisure activity for a huge market."

controlled, meaning that clay pigeon shooting can be enjoyed in the city as well as the country.

The system, which took five years and £500,000 to develop, is the brainchild of the family firm Lasersports, based in the New Forest, Hampshire.

Cathy Nicholson-Pike, who runs Lasersports, says: "We do not claim to be replacing traditional clay pigeon shooting — although gamekeepers who have had a go thoroughly enjoyed it."

"What we are doing is creating a new leisure activity for a huge market."

Nick Nuttall

NEW TECHNOLOGY

HIGHWAYS, TRANSPORT & ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ENGINEERING SUPPORT SERVICES

TWO SENIOR COMPUTER POSTS - BRISTOL
SALARY RANGE £18,743 - £18,225 (UNDER REVIEW)

Two important posts have been created to enhance computer services, and develop management systems and computer applications for use throughout the Department of Highways, Transport & Engineering.

Computing Services & User Support

Post Ref: HTE/24004/T2

Experience should cover:-

- PRIME minicomputer support
- Micro-computer support
- FORTRAN 77 programming
- Communications and networking
- Database administration - particularly ORACLE
- Technical application support - particularly CAD

Management Systems & Application Development

Post Ref: HTE/24003/T2

Experience should cover:-

- 4GLs and relational database development - particularly ORACLE
- Structural design methods - SSADM/LSDM
- Design and development of management systems such as staff resources and project planning in a large multi discipline technical organisation.
- Design and development of technical applications using FORTRAN 77

Applicants for either post should be educated to degree standard and have at least 7 years relevant experience.

ANALYST/PROGRAMMER - BRISTOL

Career Grade £8,181 - £13,824 (UNDER REVIEW)

Post Ref: HTE/12102/T2

Your main role will be to participate in the support and development of computer applications and management systems on the Departments PRIME 6350 mainframe and IBM compatible micros.

We are looking for a well qualified person with two years or more experience of developing systems in Oracle, Fortran and C, using structural design techniques. If you have a degree or an equivalent qualification in computing or a related discipline and two years relevant experience, the starting salary within the career grade is likely to be a minimum of £11,667.

The department has a wide ranging programme of computer development work.

FOR ALL POSTS:

You will be working in an attractive part of the country as well as enjoying the following employment benefits:-

- Wide ranging experience of computer services in a progressive major technical Department
- Generous relocation expenses available in appropriate circumstances
- Mortgage assistance where appropriate
- Flexible working hours
- Generous holiday entitlement
- Excellent pension scheme
- Maternity/Paternity provisions
- Interview expenses including payment of fees for Child Minding and/or the care of dependant relatives

Application by form only, available with further details from the Director of Personnel Services, PO Box 270, Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol, BS99 7HE, or telephone Bristol 288965 (Assatone on this number after office hours).

Please quote reference numbers when asking for forms which must be returned by 2nd February 1990.

All full-time posts open to jobshare applications (unless otherwise stated).

The Authority has a positive equal opportunities policy and welcomes applications from all sections of the Community, particularly those presently under-represented in this work area e.g. women, black and other ethnic minorities and people with disabilities (Sex Discrimination Act 1975 Section 49(1) (b) and Race Relations Act 1976 Section 38(1) (b) refers).

Avon as an Equal Opportunities employer considers applicants on their suitability for the post, regardless of sex, race, disability or sexual orientation.

Avon
COUNTY COUNCIL

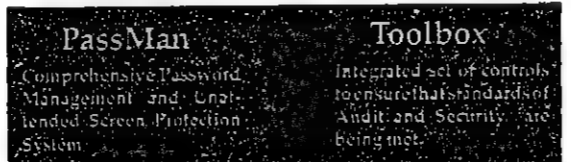
Rapport

Integrated Solutions for Security and Control

SOFTWARE - to help you achieve a totally secure yet flexible user environment

CONSULTANCY - to make sure your security objectives are successful

IBM AS/400 and SYSTEM/38



We work closely with computer auditors and data processing managers to help them save time and increase efficiency.

When the security of your business is at stake, why go for piecemeal solutions?

Ring us on 01-608 5114 or 01-608 3285 to see if we can help you.

RAFFORT SOFTWARE LIMITED
25 Chesham Road, London EC1R 6AU



Technical Support

£15 - £20,000

This Central London International leading

Blue Chip company can offer first class

career progression and excellent

development potential to you if you have

software, hardware, networking and some

Comm-experience. Ideally a Computer Science

Graduate with sound administration skills

and the ability to work unsupervised, you will

be providing support to 80 users within the UK

M.I.S. Department. In exchange for these skills

you can expect a benefits

package commensurate with a

company of such high calibre.



GREYTHORN LTD

130 HIGH HOLBORN

LONDON WC1V 6PS

TEL: 01-851 9999

FAX: 01-631 2233

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

Department of Environmental and Preventive Medicine

DATABASE MANAGER

Salary: £11,515 - £17,370 in the first instance

An experienced and energetic computer programmer is needed to join an active group engaged in research into preventive medicine. The work involves carrying out epidemiological research with BUPA who are funding the post. The successful applicant will maintain departmental databases created using SAS, construct new databases from existing data sets and update the departmental computer manager. Knowledge of SAS is needed and experience of VAX/VMS and Amihai computing at ULCC via JANET is advantageous. Other relevant skills may include FORTRAN, PDP RSL, DECNET and MS-DOS.

Further details may be obtained by telephoning Dr James Densen on (01) 982 6122.

Candidates should send a letter of application together with a cv and the names and addresses of three referees to Professor Nicholas Wald, Department of Environmental and Preventive Medicine, Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6BQ.

CLOSING DATE: 1st February 1990

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITH YORKSHIRE BANK

This is an exciting time of change in the whole banking industry and nowhere is this truer than at Yorkshire Bank. We have expanded consistently over many years, not only opening new branches over an ever wider area of the country, but also increasing the range of services which we offer to both business and private customers, covering the whole spectrum of Financial Services.

The increase in activity in systems development has caused these appointments and they form part of this expansion. We offer opportunities to develop your skills on a range of innovative projects, whilst at the same time receiving the advantageous package of benefits which the Bank offers, together with excellent career opportunities.

The hardware is based around, V390 UNISYS mainframes. A range of equipment is linked to them, significantly Unisys terminals at Head Office, Philips and Olivetti terminals in branches and NCR ATMS. Software is mainly COBOL based.

These opportunities are based in Leeds, where we are shortly moving to new offices.

QUALITY ASSURANCE ANALYSTS

up to £18,000

Joining our Systems support team, which offers a comprehensive project review and consultancy service. The work additionally involves agreeing and monitoring project quality plans, producing project status reports and conducting post implementation reviews.

We shall be looking for strong communication skills both verbal and written, supporting written standards and procedures.

ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS up to £16,000

Applicants must have 3-5 years COBOL experience with knowledge of accounting systems, UNISYS experience would be advantageous.

The work will chiefly involve programme specification creation and we shall be looking for report writing skills.

Database

ANALYST PROGRAMMERS up to £14,000 & PROGRAMMERS up to £12,500

These positions would suit Analyst/Programmers with 3-5 years experience on UNISYS V systems in general. DBS II, LINC and/or Datacoms experience would be of particular interest.

In each case, we offer a very full range of benefits, including annual bonus and profit share. We also provide preferential mortgage and loan facilities after a qualifying period and full sports and social facilities.

If you wish to know more about the posts contact Glyn Wainwright or Jim Faint on Leeds (0532) 692121.

To apply please write with a full C.V. to Neil Sternbach, Manager - Personnel Selection,



Yorkshire Bank

20 Merrion Way, Leeds LS2 8NZ.

We are an equal opportunity employer

هذا من الأصل

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Riding the wind

The Government seems reluctant to fund small generators that harness nature's power, Nick Nuttall writes

Twenty-five years ago, before the public became conversant with the greenhouse effect, acid rains and ozone holes, Alan Cooklin bought his first wind generator for 20 shillings, complete with a 6ft mahogany propeller.

"I was a medical student renting a house for about £8 a year," recalls the former Edinburgh University student, now a psychiatrist at a London hospital. "There was no electricity, gas or anything, and I saw an old Lucas Freeflight from the 1930s. The laird delivered it to me for £1."

Yet what may have started out as a whim has turned into a consuming interest spanning two and a half decades. Next to his holiday house, 20 miles north of Berwick-on-Tweed off the Edinburgh road, stands a proud park of wind turbines and solar cells. It includes the Freeflight and a 50 and a 250 watt generator made by Marlec of Corby, Britain's biggest maker of small-scale wind systems.

There is enough energy in the park to power lights, television sets, a computer, hi-fi system, electric drills and a coffee grinder. From the top of a nearby hill, Cooklin can look seven miles across to Tormess and its nuclear power station. "Not an ounce of my power comes from there."

The Government has given millions to the research and development of large-scale wind turbines. These units, such as the Central Electricity Generating Board's newly erected one-gigawatt generator at Richborough, Kent, are designed for the national grid. Yet small-scale generators have received little public funding.

Export potential of either small-scale wind or combined wind and solar powered generators is vast, claims Charles Peterson, a telecommunications engineer who became interested in alternative power when working in Libya

with its telephone company. He believes that small-scale units offer a cheap and reliable power source where there is a shortage of fuel, parts and skilled repairmen.

They could also help bring Information Technology to the developing world, giving villagers trouble-free power to take educational, commercial and other data from satellites and on to personal computers. They can also power two-way telephone communications and television.

"Probably millions of places throughout the world have no mains power, such as villages in Pakistan, India, Africa and the Australian outback," says Peterson, who is also a member of the British Wind Energy Association's (BWEA) Small Systems Group and owner of Windsun Systems of Dunbar.

John Fawkes, who founded Marlec 11 years ago and won the Queen's Award for Industry last year, says: "It seems that every week new applications emerge. We started with small 50W machines for electric fencing on remote farms." On fish farms in Scotland and Ireland, small wind turbines are now powering electric offshore feeders and seal-scanners to ward predators away from the cages.

British Telecom is interested in units for repeater stations, and British Rail is testing wind generators on high tension wires near Loughborough to drive devices measuring the level of wear on train pantographs. And lighthouse administrators, including Trinity House, are either using or considering small-scale generators to drive low-powered beacons.

Yet, despite this apparent potential, the small-scale wind energy industry in Britain remains a cottage industry compared with the government and industry funds for large kilo, mega and gigawatt machines. Fawkes does not resent the access of companies such as GEC, British Aerospace

and Taylor Woodrow to the public purse, but believes small-scale units have a vital role to play in the industry and in the protection of the environment. His company has just designed a 1kW wind turbine that, it is hoped, will be commercially available soon.

But he needs help to develop machines to bridge the gap between national grid and small-scale machines. "If we approach the National Wind Turbine Centre in East Kilbride, Scotland, which is part of the National Engineering Laboratory, they start talking of thousands of pounds to do any work," Fawkes says.

It has left British manufacturers, such as Marlec, LV Motors of Leichworth in Hertfordshire and Lumic of Poole in Dorset at a disadvantage against overseas rivals.

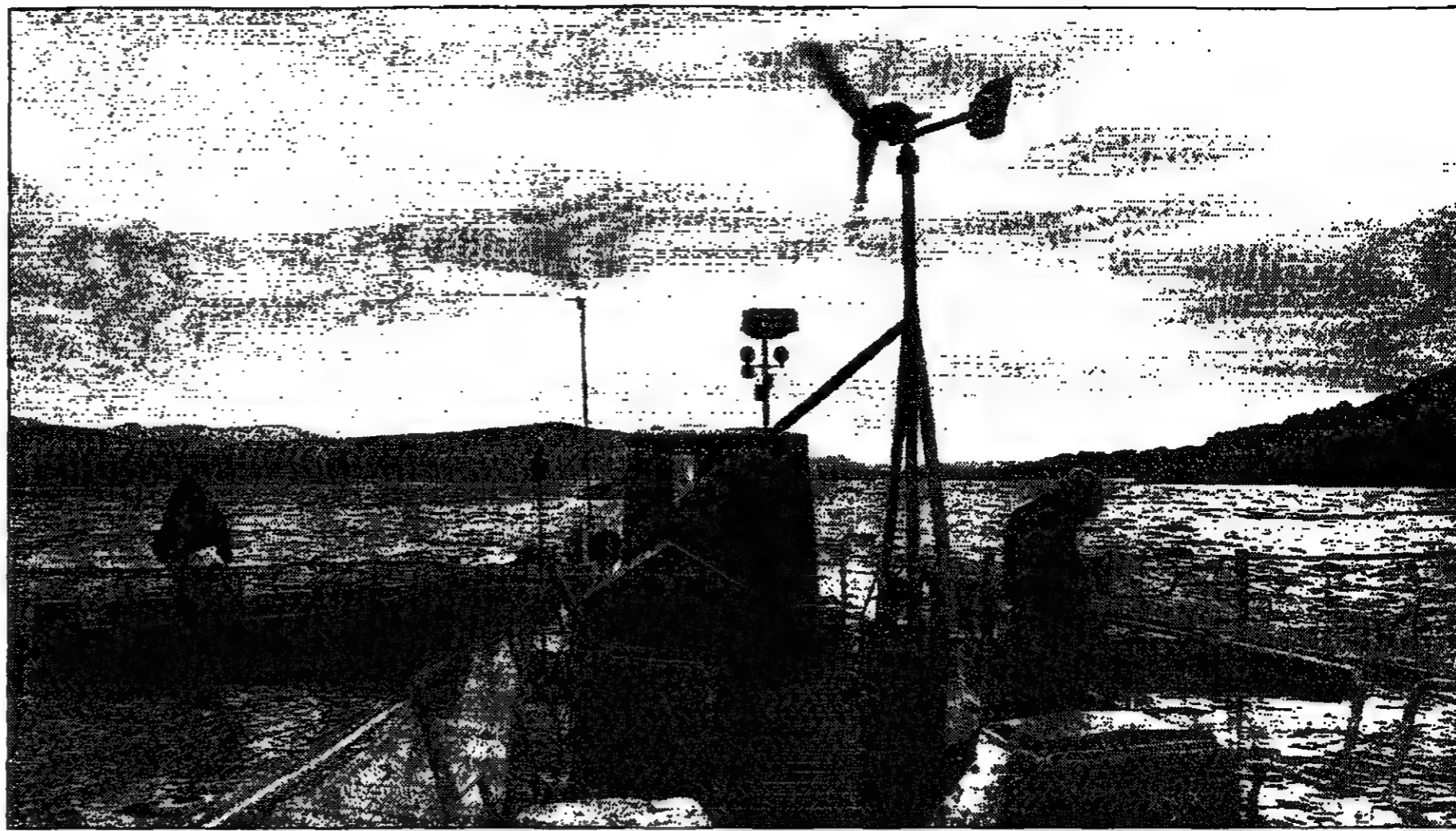
"We are just being left on our own. This is not the way to get an industry going. Large companies have the researchers and can get £4 million or £5 million to develop it."

European countries, including West Germany, Denmark and

The Netherlands, have grants available for the installation of small-scale systems.

BWEA's small systems committee has secured a meeting next month with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in a bid to gain recognition for the role of small-scale generators. Fawkes says: "We are asking for help to develop better batteries, systems, aerofils and methods of manufacturing blades." However, he is unsure whether help will be forthcoming, despite a British market potential running in the hundreds of thousands of pounds and overseas in millions for the £200 to £1,000 machines. "We may be caught between two stools - the Department of Energy, which funds the big boys, and the DTI," Fawkes says.

Yet it appears that the Government is at last taking small scale wind and solar seriously. A survey has just been completed into the technology's potential, details of which will be discussed at next month's meeting. But the findings are being kept confidential amid concern that valuable commercial information may fall into overseas competitors' hands.



Nature's way: small wind generators are a cheap and reliable power source in remote areas such as the fish farms of Scotland and Ireland, running electric feeders and seal-scanners

JOBSCENE

Catch the desktop boom

The demand for technical authors and desktop publishing operators is booming as firms realize the benefits of hiring specialists to produce high-quality documents.



"A lot more companies are doing DTP [desktop publishing] in-house and there are many more opportunities for consultancy work, particularly for the management and accountancy firms, which are aiming for better presentations to their clients," says Nicole Fulford, managing director of the Desktop Recruitment agency in London.

"The demand from publishing and printing houses and the design studios is growing quite fast as they see what can be accomplished with DTP."

DTP operators have seen a sea change in the market, as

professionals from other disciplines, such as designers and writers, are increasingly required to be familiar with the more common DTP systems. This has led to a reduction in purely operation jobs.

Electronics manufacturers are the most consistent employers of authors, but there is a shortage of experienced hardware writers. Many documentation firms steer clear of this area. The strongest demand comes from the hundreds of software houses, and larger businesses such as banks.

An experienced writer would expect to earn about £16,000, but this can go to the mid-twenties for a documentation manager. There is also the chance to contract on a daily basis, and here rates can be from £100 to £200 per day, more akin to that paid to other development staff.

Like most other IT positions, it is difficult to get the first job, as most of the specialist documentation firms prefer graduates with a number of years' experience. Businesses with in-house publishing departments are more flexible. One option is to attend a technical writing course and gain a qualification through an organization such as the Institute of Scientific and Technical Communicators.

Leslie Tilley

NEW TECHNOLOGY

Keen to

- enhance your C.V.?
- join one of Europe's largest I.T. projects?

Information Technology Services Directorate is taking Social Security into the 1990s and beyond.

To help us get there we are seeking high calibre recruits to join our H.Q. at Lytham St. Anne's (on the Fylde coast in Lancashire) and some at our offices in the Newcastle Upon Tyne area.

Exciting opportunities exist in: *the challenge*

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| PLANNING (structures techniques supported by PC and mainframe packages) | |
| ANALYSIS/DESIGN (SSADM, Data Dictionary) | |
| PROGRAMMING (Jackson-based SDM, Departmental LPSE) | |
| TECHNICAL SECURITY | DATA MANAGEMENT |
| SYSTEM TESTING | |
| QUALITY ASSURANCE | PROCUREMENT |
| SERVICE DELIVERY (operations, technical support, networks) | |

We are looking for:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| PROFESSIONALS | TRAINEES |
| 1 year's experience | 5 GCE/GCSEs (incl Eng Lang.) |
| We can offer you: | 2 A levels |
| • a contract for up to 3 yrs (renewable) | |
| • attractive terminal bonus (up to 40%) | 17 years 6 months to 50 years of age |
| • up to £13994 depending on experience | |
| • possibility of a permanent post | We can offer you: |
| • £9077 to £13994 depending on age | • high quality training |
| | • progression on merit |

the details

Send the coupon below to ITSD-PMG, Room 167H, DSS, Benton Park Rd., Newcastle upon Tyne, NE98 1YX. Alternatively ring 091-22-57477 (24 hours) quoting ref PMG/ITP for Short Service Contracts and PMG/T for Trainee Posts. Closing date for applications is 8.2.90. ITSD is an equal opportunity employer



Name.....
Address.....

itsd

YOUNG SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONAL ACCOUNTANT

A chance to use all your skills and gain first class experience

c.£26,500

Corby

A subsidiary of a Swiss based multi-national leads the industry in providing conveyor and dynamic storage systems. Plans are in hand to double the business within four years and past achievements suggest that this is a realistic aim. To meet this challenge, as part of their integrated plans for the future the company is investing in a Unisys 5000 Computer, with a Unix operating system and Oracle Software. We are now looking for a young, computer literate, business manager, to work with both the UK and the German management teams, to ensure that maximum benefits accrue from this new installation, and that both the specific needs of the UK company and the overall group requirements are satisfied. Ideal candidates, late twenties-early thirties, will be graduates (or at least of degree intellect), professionally qualified in either Accounting or Business Management, with a working knowledge of both personal and mini computers. An engineering, manufacturing background, supported by practical knowledge of production management and stock control, is essential. An understanding of programming is mandatory; and familiarity with Oracle would be a great benefit. However, the main requirements are an understanding of business problems and the ability both to devise and commission computer based solutions and to write program code. Although the working language is English, fluency in another major European language would be beneficial. Please send full career details, quoting reference WE 0017, to Brian Walters, Ward Executive Limited, Academy House, 26-28 Sackville Street, London W1N 2QL. Tel: 01-439 4581.

WARD EXECUTIVE

LIMITED
Executive Search & Selection

AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD RESEARCH COUNCIL (AFRC)

DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING RESEARCH

£36,818 - £41,296

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Engineering Research, to succeed Professor John Matthews CBE, who retires in July 1990.

The person appointed will be directly responsible to the Secretary to the AFRC for the management of the AFRC Institute of Engineering Research, West Park, Silsoe, near Bedford, where the post is located.

The Director will be expected to make a major contribution to the development of an engineering research strategy, in support of research at AFRC Institutes, in Higher Education Institutions, in private industry and through international research collaboration, in the European Community and in the Third World. The postholder will be a member of the AFRC Management Board. Candidates should be professionally

qualified in engineering and must have a distinguished record of innovative research. Experience in the management of research at a senior level and a knowledge of agricultural engineering and food process technology are prime requirements.

Benefits include a non-contributory pension, and the successful candidate may qualify for assistance with removal expenses.

The AFRC is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr J M Y Dickens, Chief Personnel Officer, Agricultural and Food Research Council, Central Office, Wiltshire Court, Farnaby Street, Swindon SN1 5AT (0793 514242 ext. 315).

The closing date for applications is 31 January 1990.



INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT GROUP

IMG is Mark McCormack's international sports management company and television production group.

TRAINER/SOFTWARE SUPPORT

We are looking for someone with a PC training background. Knowledge of accounting and/or networking systems is also desirable as are European languages. You will be working with a team of five people supporting three offices in London and eight offices in Europe. Excellent skills and sound education essential.

Please apply in writing enclosing your C.V. to: Sarah Wooldridge, IMG, Pier House, Strand on the Green, Chiswick, London, W4 3NN.

Continued on next page

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER 28K + CAR NEG

A unique opportunity has arisen for a qualified accountant to join our prestigious Hampshire based client. The financial controller will report directly to the directors and be responsible for all aspects of the company's financial affairs. In addition, the candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the company's existing computer systems. To qualify you must have commercial experience and ideally be aged between 28-40 yrs. A knowledge of the photographic industry would be an advantage but not essential. For more details please call Brigitte Davison-Jones on 01-439 1821

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

GRADUATES: IF YOURS A WINNING PERSONALITY?

West end based consultancy seeks 2 ambitious individuals with the desire and determination to win through! You will be trained to executive positions, whilst working in an exciting, varied and stimulating environment, where early management opportunities and high rewards are attainable within your first year. In return we are looking for drive and excellent communication skills.

TELEPHONE: 01 - 930 5353

GREEK ISLANDS REPRESENTATIVES

Specialist Tour Operators require representatives from April until October. Age 22-40. Applicants should be smart, intelligent, hard working and self-motivated. Common sense, a sense of humour and initiative are essential. Knowledge of a European language, especially Greek, would be an advantage. Please Jane Proctor LASKARINA HOLIDAYS 0829 824881

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

also appear in Section 3 of today's paper

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

CRISPIN RODWELL



All sewn up: Dr Brendan Hinds and Dr James McCartney of Queen's University, Belfast, have invented a system for making accurate garment patterns using computer graphics

Cut down to size — by computer

Paper patterns used in the clothing industry will soon be produced by computer — bringing automation to the only sector of garment-making still dependent on manual skills.

Software is being developed which can, within minutes, convert designers' sketches into accurate patterns, exactly specified on a computer screen. Computer graphics portray exact screen photographs of the finished garment, appropriately coloured, long before the material is cut.

The advance promises greater efficiency and higher profits for industry. Large stores will be able to assess a design from a computer

representation, reducing the cost of samples. Quicker responses to changes in fashion will be feasible. The patterns can also conform exactly to the designers' plans.

Complex mathematics, which make it possible for information about body depths to be introduced into a designer's two-dimensional sketch, form the basis of the breakthrough. Dr James McCartney and Dr Brendan Hinds, engineers at Queen's University, Belfast, who are funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council, have found a way to compile a three-dimensional database for garment design from an array of co-ordinated points, obtained by "digitizing" the surface of a trade

Quicker responses to fashion will be feasible

mannequin. The design, based on this data, is then conveyed to the computer.

Until now, new designs have been achieved by adapting, with scissors and adhesive tape, standard cardboard cut-outs created

by craftsmen, many years before, for each garment type. These 2D sample patterns frequently need re-working to reflect accurately the designer's plan, or achieve the geometric precision needed for cutting in batches.

This highly-skilled operation can now be done on a graphics work-station. Here, the surface description derived from the trade mannequin is represented on screen as a dummy, capable of being scaled to different sizes and proportions. Each design can be applied to a range of sizes.

The designer and computer work together to design the 3D garment panels using the dummy, measuring how far off the body surface the garment should be. A

3D cursor, with access to all points on the dummy surface and surroundings, imprints points specified in the design. These form the building blocks of the design and the pattern. The cursor nominates the points the designer has marked, to create the cubic curves which form the panel edge, and then joins the points.

Algorithms (arithmetic computations) have been devised which develop the 3D surface points into 2D patterns, fed from the computer. Slight manual adjustment for type of seam or hang of cloth is still required. Negotiations are in progress to sell the technology to a local garment company.

Carmel McQuaid

SCIENCE REPORT

Can you spare a bite, buddy?

The vampire bats of Latin America are not the most lovable of creatures, with their habit of returning to the same victim night after night to drink blood.

But it is quite a different story from the vampire bat's point of view. In a paper in the February issue of *Scientific American*, Gerald Wilkinson, Professor of Zoology at the University of Maryland, shows that vampire bats live constantly on the brink of disaster, for if two nights pass without a blood meal, a bat will starve to death. The habit of returning to a known victim again and again is one way of reducing the risk of starvation.

But vampire bats have a second, more remarkable insurance policy: they have evolved a "buddy" system, in which individual bats have long-term partners that will regurgitate and share their blood, so that their partner will not starve.

Wilkinson studied his vampire bats in Costa Rica. The same species, *Desmodus rotundus*, is found from Mexico to Chile, roaming the countryside in the pitch dark (nights with too much moonlight are avoided), looking for horses, cattle, and very occasionally humans, to feed upon.

The bats are well-adapted for their work. They use echolocation to navigate in the dark and a refined sense of smell helps them track down their prey. Heat sensors in the bat's nose find the best place to bite, a warm spot where a blood vessel lies just below the victim's skin. An anticoagulant in the bat's saliva then keeps the blood flowing for the 20 to 30 minutes needed to complete a meal.

Each bat must drink between 50 and 100 per cent of its body weight in blood every night. Young bats are at particular risk of starvation. Until they become skilful at biting quickly and painlessly they are often driven away by their prey.

Wilkinson observed the bats' social life in the hollow trees in which they roost. All he needed was a pair of binoculars, a diffuse light source and the forbearance to lie on his back with his head inside the base of a tree. He found that the bats have long, stable relations with one another — one pair of females, for example, roosted together for 12 years. Vampire bats may live for as long as 18 years. He also saw bats regurgitating blood to feed others.

That vampire bats feed blood to their young had been discovered by Uwe Schmidt, a

zoologist who kept a colony of the bats in the turret of the ancient castle of Poppelsdorfer Schloss in Bonn. (The bats were not allowed to roam the countryside in search of prey, but were fed on blood from the local slaughterhouse.) But there is a big difference between feeding one's own

offspring, which all mammals do, to feeding unrelated adults, which is almost unknown.

Wilkinson showed that bats are very choosy about the partners with which they share blood meals. Bats with a long history of co-habitation feed one another quite often. But blood is given most readily for one companion that frequently donates blood in return.

The buddy system really is a life-saver: Wilkinson's studies show that on average 30 per cent of young bats and 7 per cent of experienced bats fail to find a victim on any one night. From those figures a computer simulation predicts that, in the course of a single year, 82 per cent of bats would go hungry on two consecutive nights and die. But the buddy system has cut this potential death rate to only 24 per cent.

Alan Anderson

Nature/Times News Service 1989

NEW TECHNOLOGY

Continued From Previous Page

Interested in Technology but like working with people?

Radiography may hold the answer

You can train to be a Diagnostic Radiographer on our three year course leading to the Diploma of the College of Radiographers.

If you have a good general education; educated to 'A' level standard, or can offer a wealth of 'life experience', contact us now for more information regarding this rapidly expanding career.

Westminster Hospital School of Radiography
Udall Street, London SW1P 2PF
or phone 01 746 8682

I.T. REQUIREMENTS

PERMANENT

WE HAVE BEEN APPROACHED BY 4 LARGE INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES TO HELP THEM RECRUIT PERMANENT STAFF. IN BRIEF THE REQUIREMENTS ARE:

- ★ UNISYS
- ★ IBM
- ★ DEC
- ★ WANG
- ★ ICL
- ★ ANY
- ★ ANY

CONTRACTS

- ★ ICL
- ★ UNISYS
- ★ IBM
- ★ UNISYS
- ★ IBM

SHOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN KNOWING MORE ABOUT THESE REQUIREMENTS THEN PLEASE CONTACT EITHER LIZ IFFTNER OR LESLEY BOWLES

IFFTNER INTERNATIONAL

13 GREAT COLMAN STREET, IPSWICH IP4 2AA
TELEPHONE: 0473 217379/233090, FAX NO: 0473 231269
LICENCE NO SE13160

BAKST INTERNATIONAL

9 THE PORTLAND BUSINESS CENTRE,
MANOR HOUSE LANE,
DATCHET, SLOUGH SL3 9EG,
ENGLAND

Auckland
Bangkok
Hong Kong
New Delhi

New York
Singapore
Sydney
Wellington

Tel. No. (0753) 581910

FAX No. (0753) 580457

Bakst International (UK) Ltd. are the UK arm of Bakst International Corporation of Sydney Australia. Bakst provides programming services to clients worldwide. Employees may be assigned to one project for up to 2 years or on completion may then move to a different assignment in either the same country or elsewhere in the world. Our positions therefore appeal to those looking for exciting worldwide career progression.

We are currently looking for personnel in the following countries, and with the requisite skills

UK, Hong Kong and New Zealand

- * Oracle programmers with 1-3 years experience.
- * Analysts with SSADM/LDSM experience

Hong Kong

- * ADABAS/NATURAL experience on IBM mainframe equipment.
- * UNISYS/EXEC 1100 COBOL experience

UK

- * ICL 4GL and Database experience in AM, QM, Quickbuild, TPMS in a VME environment.
- * IBM AS 400 or System 38 COBOL and 4GL experience.
- * IBM Mainframe COBOL & DB2 environment.

Applicants should write, FAX or phone to A.J. Collins Country Manager.

CHASE RESEARCH LTD

Salary to £25K
UNIX & C
SOFTWARE ENGINEERS

To join a team of engineers designing communications products for the 386/486 PC market

Call Jim Mochler
(0256) 52260

Chase Research
Chase House,
Cedarwood
Chineham Business
Park
Basingstoke RG24 0WD
(5345)

CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

NOTTING HILL GATE
SEC. P.A.
£14,000 AGE 23+
(No S/H or AUDIO)

Intelligent well groomed person required to join young established Finance Company Full Sec. PA work, assisting June Chapman, who has to delegate. Background at least 3 years business experience. Educated to A level. Computer literate, non-smoker. Very good conditions & benefits. Please Call Mr Ted Staley 796 3056 or Fax details on 200 1149, R. W. & F. Staff Rec.

Institute involved in EC issues, based in West London, looking for intelligent, responsible, articulate

NUMERATE ADMINISTRATOR/SECRETARY

as part of small, happy team. Must be flexible, enthusiastic with good telephone manner, with ability to work under pressure. Possibility of some EC travel - some knowledge of French an asset. Please telephone 578 6888 between 9am and 5pm.

PRESTIGIOUS ADVERTISING CO

£15,000
Seek Sec/PAs age 25+ to assist Senior Exec. Sun. ambitious person with WP exp. Sit in a superb office. Call Helen on 01-260 1282 (Kingsland Park Cons)

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

required by Fashion Agents. General secretarial duties as well as packing, errands, answering telephone etc. Small friendly office. Salary £5,000. Hours 9.5 with 4 weeks holiday. Please telephone 01-499 5777.

MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER TRAINING

'A' Levels or Degree

Ready for a new lease on life?



If you are looking for a new direction in your life or just starting to think about your future we have the perfect opportunity for you. In the Civil Service you'll find a variety of career options. And the level of responsibility and training is hard to match.

The department you decide to join as an Executive Officer will make the best use of your abilities and experience. We know our people are our most important assets; today's Executive Officers are tomorrow's senior managers. Promotion prospects are good and are based on merit.

You must have at least 5 GCE/GCSEs (including English Language and 2 at 'A' level or equivalent); nearly half of our new entrants are graduates. There are ideal opportunities for those returning to work after a career break. Starting salaries are up to £13,965 (in London) and up to £11,630 (elsewhere). Promotion could take you to the higher management levels and salaries of £29,000 and beyond.

For further details and an application form please send the completed coupon below to Civil Service Commission, Alencom Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: E/638/131

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Name: _____

Address: _____

Ref: E/638/131

PROGRAM 70

هكذا من الأصل

New image for coal and steel county



Rebuilding: Les Henson, with Durham Cathedral as a backdrop, looks ahead to more growth

In a fourth-floor office offering views across the city of Durham, with the majestic cathedral and brooding castle dominating the skyline, Les Henson is charting the progress of the past few decades and the tasks ahead for one of England's most northerly counties.

Henson is the chief executive of the County Durham Development Company, set up by the county council in 1987 to develop initiatives for economic regeneration. It works closely with the Northern Development Company and the Department of Trade and Industry, which lead the campaign to attract investment in the region.

Henson says: "The past few decades have seen the county's economy totally transformed. We have seen the difficulties caused in the past by too much reliance on just a few leading employers and we have learned the lessons. The economic base is now more diverse and varied."

"During the next decade we shall see a consolidation of our position. As well as continuing to work to attract new investment into the area, we shall be encouraging the growth of the small firms already here."

The old works declined and 40,000 people became unemployed. But today Durham is optimistic about its broader industrial base and new investment

Traditionally, the county has been associated with coal-mining, steel and heavy engineering. Early this century 150,000 men worked in 150 pits and almost 50 coke works. Once, 10,000 laboured in its steelworks and 8,000 produced railway engines and rolling stock. Today, fewer than 5,000 work at the four remaining collieries. Steel, railway engines and rolling stock are no longer produced.

Vast industrial waste areas have been reclaimed, not just to improve the environment but to change the county's image and make it more attractive to investors. A second industrial revolution has developed and attracted modern technology businesses and there has been particular interest in Japanese and other Far Eastern concerns already established.

The western half of the county's area of almost 1,000 square miles is mainly open moorland and wooded valleys

and is recognized as an area of outstanding natural beauty.

Its administrative and historic centre is the city of Durham, where the cathedral, designated along with the Norman castle as a World Heritage Site, provides an appeal that charms tourists



and potential developers and companies.

The county has a modernized communications system, comprising motorways and trunk roads, InterCity rail links, airports at Newcastle upon Tyne and Teesside, and port facilities on the Tyne, Wear and Tees rivers. It boasts six further education

colleges and Durham University. The county has come a long way since its low point around 1983 when 40,000 men and women were out of work. The unemployment rate among the male work-force was 25 per cent. Today, there are 21,000 jobs, 9.6 per cent of the work-force, a remarkable achievement in six years secured by a common determination and a close relationship among development agencies, local authorities and regional offices of government departments.

Ken Frankish, Durham's economic development director, believes the county is enjoying the benefits of initiatives taken 25 years ago to reclaim the areas of industrial dereliction, invest in new infrastructure and create a modern image.

New industrial estates have sprung up on greenfield sites and demand is such that more are likely. Though most new factories are being built by the

Government's English Estates, the county hopes speculative developers are starting to see the opportunities.

Many companies of national and international reputation are now established and an impressive number of overseas concerns are part of the economic base. They include Sanyo, NSK and SMK from Japan, and more than 14 American and 20 European companies. Household names already represented include Black & Decker, Fisher Price, 3M, Electrolux, GEC Telecommunications, Mono Containers, the makers of plastic cups and food containers, Electrolux and Norsk Hydro.

Two recently announced investments will provide thousands of jobs. Fujitsu is spending £400 million and creating 1,500 jobs to set up a European microchip manufacturing base at Newton Aycliffe, and Millicom, a telecommunications service company, will create 1,000 jobs.

The county council has financial packages it believes challenge the rival attractions, and has committed £1.25 million a year to development schemes and has created 14,000 jobs in five years.



DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

NEW SKILLS FOR OLD

THERE IS NO QUESTION, 'TRAINING' IS THE GENIE FOR THE 1990'S AND THERE IS NO DENYING THE LINKS BETWEEN SKILLS AND SUCCESS - FOR MODERN INDUSTRY FOR THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET.

The Local Education Department is part of a network of agencies dedicated to successful industrial development in the County. The LEA, with its six colleges of further and higher education, is the main conduit for the supply of competent and qualified employees. It has a particular role in helping employers to avoid difficulties in recruiting essential skills and in providing assistance with staff development and training programmes.

Partnership arrangements

The Director of Education welcomes suggestions for partnership arrangements with any employer. He will be delighted to respond promptly to any enquiries about specially tailored recruitment and training packages.

DURHAM COUNTY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

- * Four colleges of further education
- * College of further and higher education
- * College of Agriculture and Horticulture
- * Over 30,000 students per annum
- * COURSES IN NEW TECHNOLOGIES
- * MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISION
- * LANGUAGES FOR THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
- * MULTI-SKILLING AND SKILL BROADENING

Keith Grimshaw, Director of Education,
Local Education Authority, County Hall,
Ayckley Heads, Durham, DH1 5UJ. Tel. 091 3864411

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Better deals in the countryside

The Rural Development Commission has brought improvements to life in the communities that would have been impossible for the local councils

sprawling pit villages and a declining population. Durham's only four working pits are in the eastern section. It is an area recognized by the commission as having more serious problems than others and is eligible for enhanced assistance.

The West Durham Rural Development Area includes the Teesside District, a large part of Wear Valley District and the south and west of Derwentside. In the west it is sparsely populated Pennine moorland and dales. Although

its falling population stabilized in the 1970s and unemployment has declined, the jobless number is still high and almost 40 per cent of claimants have been out of work for more than a year.

Against this background, a joint steering committee for the two areas has produced a three-year programme to improve economic and social conditions. The strategy is to encourage local people to start businesses and community organizations and to operate a development programme that

includes workshops, support for small businesses, environmental improvements, better transport links and community facilities, and new tourist attractions.

By the end of 1988 English Estates, as agent for the commission, had created 135 workshops, providing 167,000 sq ft of space and 635 jobs across the two areas. The tenants include bakers, chemical manufacturers and hi-tech computer services.

Commission grants have helped to provide mini-bus

services in Teesside and Weardale, and several multi-purpose village and community centres.

The new Coxhoe Centre provides a sports hall, squash courts, a weight training room, a snooker table and a lounge. Without the funds local people would have had long journeys to enjoy amenities of this kind.

At South Hutton, offices on the former colliery site have become a community centre, and at Langley Park, still scarred by a mining tradition dating back to the 1870s, the programme has inspired wide-ranging environmental improvements with community involvement.

One ambitious scheme is the Durham Dees Centre at Stanhope, which will act as a tourism information centre and the basis of a business advice system and will provide craft training and workshops to diversify the local economy. The commission is paying the £650,000 cost.

The improvements to the environment and physical appearance of many villages not only benefit the communities but are also a vital part of the task of attracting investment and industry.

Ken Frankish, the county council's economic development director, says the commission has ploughed £10 million into the area since 1984. He adds: "The local authorities could not have found funds of that sort. Without this investment, the outlook for our rural areas would be of even higher unemployment and a much bleaker future."

Discover
the Land of the
Prince Bishops

Outstanding Heritage and Scenery
National Garden Festival nearby
Free VINCENTY DURHAM
Holiday Guide

Freebook 7
County Hall
Durham DH1 1SU
Tel. 091 3864411
Fax. 3868



Observing a regeneration: Ken Frankish has seen a £10 million injection to boost employment

THE WINNING TEAM

- ✓ FUJITSU
Japan (Newton Aycliffe)
- ✓ ST. ALBANS RUBBER CO.
UK (Tanfield Lea)
- ✓ SANYO ELECTRIC
Japan (Newton Aycliffe)
- ✓ GLIDEROL
Australia (Peterlee)
- ✓ TYK LTD
Japan (Chilton)
- ✓ FIST FAST PACKAGING
UK (Consett)

Companies from all over the world have checked out County Durham and decided to locate their manufacturing facilities within the County.

Each came with a checklist which they presented to our team of experts. CDDC co-ordinated the response from the County Council, DTI, NDC, district councils, developers, unions and utilities. Questions about site availability, communications, labour resources, quality of life in the area and the financial incentives on offer were all discussed and answered in a fast, professional manner.

In fact, the County Durham team came back with all the right answers and put together an unbeatable package for these companies who were looking for a place to grow.

As the promotional arm of Durham County Council, CDDC is responsible for attracting investment into the County of Durham. If you want to follow the example of the companies you see here, check us out by ringing 091 383 2000 today - or write to the address below for our Check Book information pack.

You certainly won't be the first or last to benefit from County Durham's 'Winning Team'.

- ✓ LLANELLI RADIATORS
UK/Japan (Shildon)
- ✓ THOMSEN TEMPCOLD
Denmark (Seaham Grange)
- ✓ MILLICOM
USA (Darlington)
- ✓ TRW REPA
West Germany (Peterlee)
- ✓ EUROSIL LTD
UK (Tanfield Lea)
- ✓ SMK LTD
Japan (Newton Aycliffe)

Part of
The GREAT North

CC.
DURHAM
check us out

DURHAM
COUNTY
COUNCIL
Economic Development Unit

County Durham Development Company Limited, County Hall, Durham, DH1 5UT. Tel: (091) 383 2000.

هكذا من الأصل



Reclaimed: David Newbiggin, the environment director, surveys what was once a derelict site

Tourism revives a flagging economy

Only a decade ago, the suggestion that the county of Durham had the potential to be a popular tourist attraction would have been greeted with incredulity and more than a little laughter, both within and without its boundaries.

The accepted image then was of a dull and dour region dominated by the coal and steel industries and their environmentally offensive waste products: of flat caps and whippets, dirt, grime and cultural horizons that lifted no higher than the stage of the local working men's club.

Today that image - it was never the real truth, of course - is a thing of the past, and tourism is making an increasingly important contribution to the county's economic recovery.

More than a million people a year now visit the county, spending between £30 million and £40 million. This has created 4,900 jobs and supports another 11,000.

Not surprisingly, Durham County Council intends to keep the ball rolling by injecting £75 million into tourism and creating a further 2,000 jobs. Development projects include a new visitor centre in Durham city, an alpine leisure park in Wear Valley, new hotels and improvements to facilities.

The area's best-known landmark is the magnificent Durham Cathedral and its neighbouring castle - now a World

Visitors flock to the county once shunned for being dull and dirty

Heritage site - but there are a host of other attractions, including a rich and varied natural landscape.

The open-air museum at Beamish is the winner of a European award and attracts more than 300,000 visitors a year, while the classic architecture of Durham city brings in more than 350,000 tourists annually.

Other points of interest include the Bowes Museum at Barnard Castle and Darlington Railway Museum. And, for the more active, the county boasts 16 golf courses and 14 leisure and sports centres.

Man-made attractions are not the only tourist lure. The western half of the county forms part of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and includes Britain's highest waterfall, High Force.

Tourism marketing by the county council is based on three heritage themes. First, there is the rich Christian tradition of Durham county as the Land of the Bishops, the name given to promotion of the area.

This emphasises 800 years of rule by the Prince Bishops

of Durham, powerful men who controlled the frontier land between England and Scotland like kings.

The two other themes are the countryside and the county's industrial and social aspects.

The success of tourism in the county is due to the foresight of its county council. During the past three decades enormous areas of unsightly and derelict land - left over from the county's industrial history - have been reclaimed.

The council started its campaign of environmental improvements in 1954 by appointing a forester to plant trees on small pit-waste heaps. At the time there was no government money for such work but when grants were introduced in 1960 the council stepped up its programme.

Today, 36 years after the initiative began it has achieved remarkable results. More than 700 improvement schemes have since been carried out and 10,000 acres of land reclaimed, providing 46 miles of railway walks, nine picnic areas, five nature reserves, new golf courses and small industrial sites, playing fields and housing estates.

The marketing of the new green image of County Durham will continue next year at the National Garden Festival, which is being held on the doorstep, at Gateshead, Tyne & Wear.

Another industrial revolution

The return of the Japanese is a kind of homecoming

The county of Durham was at the forefront of the Industrial Revolution, establishing the world's first steam passenger railway, the Stockton and Darlington in 1825, and developing huge coalfields, iron and steel plants and shipbuilding yards.

During the past three decades, however, there has been a dramatic change. The county no longer produces steel or railway engines and the number of pits has dwindled from 150 to a mere handful.

It seems appropriate that the county should also be the birthplace of a second industrial revolution that has engulfed north-east England.

In March 1974, the Japanese ball-bearing manufacturer,

NSK, announced it was to build a plant at Peterlee after considering 18 sites throughout the north-east, Scotland and Wales. It was the first wave of a flood of investment from the Far East that was to have a great impact on economic and employment opportunities in a region then labouring under severe depression.

Today, more than 20 Japanese companies are based in the north-east, including Britain's largest concentration of mechanical engineering investment, and, in the case of the car-maker Nissan, just across the county border at Washington, the single largest manufacturing investment by a Japanese company in Europe. It is hoped to double that number during the next three years.

In her book, *Japan and the North East of England*, Marie Conte-Helm, head of Japanese Studies at Sunderland Polytechnic, writes:

"As NSK Bearings (Europe) prepared to start production at Peterlee in the mid-1970s, a new day was dawning and a

new phase in the industrial development of the region beginning. Despite the initial controversy over the establishment of NSK in the north-east, the recruitment of the first British workers and contact with the local community started to turn the tide and focus attention on the cultural differences and management style which characterized the Japanese way of work."

Among the Japanese concerns now in County Durham are SMK, which makes electronic components at Newton Aycliffe, near Darlington; Sanyo, which produces micro-wave ovens near by; Tokyo Yogyo UK, which makes refractories at Chilton; and Fujitsu, which is to build a £400 million plant, the second biggest Japanese investment after Nissan, to make semi-conductors at Newton Aycliffe, providing 1,500 jobs.

Nissan and Komatsu, manufacturer of earth-moving equipment, are just over the northern

border of the county but are a great source of sub-contracting work within Durham. By 1992, it is estimated that total Japanese investment in the north-east will total more than £1 billion and will have created about 8,000 direct jobs.

Though the relationships between this region and Japan may seem to be comparatively recent, in fact they stretch back more than a century to 1862 when a group of Japanese envoys visited Britain.

Because of the north-east's world-wide reputation as a centre of excellence in industry and technology, the Japanese delegation took the opportunity to visit the region and its important coalfields, heavy engineering works and shipbuilding industry.

From this beginning, contacts developed, resulting in the Imperial Japanese Navy placing orders with shipyards on the Tyne for battleships. Today, the links are stronger than ever. Several hundred Japanese now live in the area and associations and groups

provide cultural outlets for adults and children. Durham is to provide a campus for 100 Teikyo students a year. They will take part in college life while perfecting their English.

Other activities in the region include martial-arts clubs, kite-flying clubs, origami demonstrations and demonstrations of the Japanese tea ceremony.

Conte-Helm, a former cultural officer at the Japanese embassy in London, says that the original investments by Japanese companies did not take place without some controversy over their effect on indigenous businesses and suspicions of their long-term commitment.

However, she adds, there is a sense of coming full circle in the relationships now established: in the late 19th century, the north-east aided Japan's progress towards modernization. And today's Japanese investment is contributing to the revitalization of Britain's north-east region as it climbs out of depression.

A university that leads

Durham University, founded in 1832, is the third oldest in England with around 5,000 full-time students and 2,000 staff. It takes pride of place at the head of the county's academic institutions, which include six further education colleges, 47 comprehensives and five private schools.

The university enjoys a world-wide reputation in many areas of expertise. It intends to expand student numbers to 6,000 in the 1990s. It is undertaking developments to build on its links with the regional community and industry and reinforce its commitment to national education and international scholarship and research.

Projects include an overseas branch school of Tokyo's University of Tokyo, which will provide a teaching and cultural centre for 130 Japanese students.

The school, due for completion this spring, marks another close tie between the region and Japan. The university also intends to establish a college on Teesside with the local polytechnic, providing 1,000 places.

The university is a well-established partner with industry in the north-east, involved in projects that com-

bine commercial and academic expertise to aid industrial regeneration and the creation of new jobs. It offers a wide range of specialist equipment and the services of experts for solving problems, testing and analysing samples and carrying out research into new products and processes.

Its Industrial Research Laboratories, housed in the Mountjoy Research Centre, were set up jointly with English Estates as a prestige location for commercial research and development. With Newcastle University and the polytechnics of Sunderland, Teesside and Newcastle, Durham has formed Higher Education Support for Industry in the North to add to the partnership links.

The university's presence and its highly developed research facilities and hi-tech skills are seen as an important influence in attracting new investment to the area. Durham's graduates, too, are much in demand by industry. Income from research grants and contracts are running at

record levels. At almost £6 million, the figure for 1988-89 was 25 per cent higher than the previous year's. The university has one of Britain's most popular engineering departments, with support from industry and research councils. Projects include robot manufacturing techniques for such items as shoes and underwear and the production of new plastics from polymer research as part of a national drive, with £40.6 million funding during the next six years by the Science and Engineering Research Council.

Durham has one of the most highly regarded geography departments in Britain, using computer technology for recording information and processing statistics. It is studying the influence of the greenhouse effect on sea levels and its implications for coastal areas of Western Europe.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Fred Holliday, welcomes the 1990s. "Durham is well placed to meet the challenges and play its part as a top-ranking university," he says.



Shiro Fujimoto heads the £400 million Fujitsu factory project, while Durham University forges academic links

University of Durham

- Research opportunities in Chemistry, Engineering, new materials and other fields
- High technology testing and analysis
- Expanding Business School
- Training and up-dating seminars and courses
- Excellent value conference and catering services

For further details contact:
Keith Sencroft, Information Officer,
University of Durham,
Old Shire Hall,
Durham, DH1 3HP.
Tel. (091) 374 2946 Fax. (091) 374 3740

Fired Up for the Future

Kohlberg is Europe's leading just effect fire manufacturer.

Known as the "innovators of the industry", Kohlberg consistently produce the world's most technologically advanced living flame gas fires.

Have built a reputation on quality products, service and fires with a stunning visual appearance. Kohlberg takes pride in being No. 1.

One of Kohlberg's latest range of fires "Kanzma" can be installed in virtually any type of domestic chimney/flue, opening opportunities for homes that previously could not have the benefit of a coal effect gas fire.

KOHLBERG
COAL-BURNING EFFECT GAS FIRES

Kilham Road, Yarm Road Industrial Estate, Durham, Co. Durham DL1 4JA
Telephone (0325) 488844
Fax (0325) 333110

When FUJITSU wanted green fields, they chose Sedgefield's

FUJITSU

Japan's largest domestic computer manufacturer, Fujitsu, has just chosen Sedgefield District for its first European semi-conductor manufacturing plant.

The new £400 million facility represents one of the UK's largest inward investments and will eventually employ 1,500 people. Sedgefield have proved once again that our greenfield sites, excellent communications, skilled workforce and quality of life are second to none.

Contact Janet Johnson on (0388) 811211 for a list of sites available.

Sedgefield DISTRICT
Green Lane, Spennymoor, Co Durham DL16 6JQ

A Company on the Journey to Excellence

South Wales and the North East have a lot in common: skilled workforce, similar coal and metalworking heritage, and two very strong and distinct cultures.

The enthusiastic support of the Northern and County Durham Development Companies and the Shillco Development Agency has made us certain that we were right to choose Shillco as the site for our new factory.

We've been supplying heat exchange systems to the motor industry for as long as there has been a motor industry. Today our customers include Rover, Nissan, General Motors at Vauxhall and Opel, Isuzu-Beckford and J.C.B.

A spectacular level of growth has been sustained by commitment to quality in all areas. And as part of the Calsonic Corporation of Japan, we have a vast reservoir of technical expertise and financial muscle to call on.

Lianelli Heater Systems
Shillco Co. Durham

Leeds House Systems
A division of Calsonic International U.K. Limited

THERE'S AN ORGANISATION THAT HAS AT ITS FINGERTIPS THE SKILLS AND TECHNOLOGY TO HELP MAKE YOUR BUSINESS ENERGY EFFICIENT.

IF YOU VALUE GOOD PROFESSIONAL ADVICE THERE'S NEVER BEEN A BETTER TIME TO TALK.

As NEEB, helping firms to improve their energy performance, production methods and working conditions was an important part of our advisory work.

Now as NORTHERN ELECTRIC we're looking to strike an even bolder chord to benefit Northern industry.

We're building a new organisation under a new name, with a new Electrotechnology Centre at Peterlee where you can have your product tested using our equipment and expertise.

This facility is backed by on-going advice on energy-efficient production to help ensure everything goes to plan. It's one of the many ways we're applying our technology and our know-how to benefit companies just like yours.

If that's music to your ears, talk to Northern Electric now. Call Gordon Pick on 091 385 6683.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC
The heart of the North

NORTHERN ELECTRIC IS THE NEW TRADING NAME OF THE NORTH EASTERN ELECTRICITY BOARD

Enterprise works in the Wear Valley

DEVELOPMENT AREA STATUS STRONG LOCAL SUPPORT

Enterprise

TELEPHONE: 0388 450505
FAX: 0388 601516

